

## Miners' chief rejects continued £6 pay curb

Jormley, the miners' leader, clashed with Mr Jack Jones, the transport who had hinted that he favoured the £6 pay rise limit after July 31. He voted for it and I would not try to Jormley said. Mr Len Murray, TUC secretary, commented that "premature" on the next incomes policy phase II.

## Push for views of Mr Jack Jones

what Mr Jones had said in his Manchester speech. Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, expressed anxiety about "premature speculation" on what came next, and how best to build on the present policy.

In what was clearly an attempt to damp down the growing public controversy among the unions, Mr Murray said: "Obviously many people will be wondering about the form of a continuing contribution by trade unionists on the wages front."

"I am not immune from that feeling, and at some stage will have to, and will want to, go on the record. But it will be on the record, and I will do so at this stage, and I hope that no one is going to take up a fixed position on flat rates or percentages or anything else."

That is plainly a forlorn hope. Only last week Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Electrical Power Engineers Association, which organizes higher-paid power station managers and technicians, demanded "absolutely no repeat" of the flat-rate concept, and Mr Gormley's response suggests that the equally critical support of the miners will be withdrawn from the principle of the "same for all" increase.

Reading between the lines, Mr Jones's support for the flat-rate idea is open to modification. He said in Manchester that the return to normal collective bargaining could not long be delayed if productivity and payment by results, both required for maximum industrial efficiency, were to be facilitated.

In expectation of a serious debate on the next round of wage restraint, the transport workers' leader added: "Clearly, if an interim period needs to be applied after August this year, long and hard consideration will be given to the approach needed to obtain maximum support from working people."

Leading article, page 13



Front seat driver: Mrs Thatcher tries out the Rhine Army's armour yesterday.

## Mrs Thatcher sticks to her guns

Gutersloh, West Germany, Jan 23—Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who provoked official Soviet criticism earlier this week by accusing Russia of pursuing aggressive policies, said today she would "go on telling the facts as they are."

After visiting British Army and Royal Air Force units she said, before flying back to Britain: "The views I expressed on Monday I would express again today."

"The increase in Russian armed forces is still going on and we should not have any further defence cuts if the realm is to be properly and effectively defended and if we are to play our full part in the Atlantic alliance."

On Monday the Conservative leader said the Soviet Union was bent on world domination and accused Mr Wilson of dismantling Britain's defences.

Mrs Thatcher was speaking today at a Royal Air Force base where Lightning intercept aircraft are on constant alert not far from the border of East Germany.

"I will go on telling the facts as they are," she said. "That is my job as a politician, to see that the people of Europe know the facts so that they are alerted. You must not look at what a nation says but at what it does."—Reuter.

Our Political Staff write: Mr Ian Gilmour, the new Opposition spokesman on defence, said last night that Mrs Thatcher

had described very graphically the dangers of the present international situation. There was a great menace over the horizon that people did not seem to want to know about.

He said the Government were embarking on still further defence cuts, at a time when Russia's strength was growing alarmingly. "Someone, sometime, somewhere, must stand firm."

Maudling letter: In a letter to Mr Maudling the shadow Foreign Secretary, Mr Vladimir Semenov, Soviet Minister-Counsellor in London, has accused the Conservative Party of a change in policy resulting in "extreme unfriendliness and even open hostility towards the Soviet Union."

## Guards discharge 18 over photographs

By Our Defence Correspondent  
Eighteen soldiers are being discharged from the Army and an officer is being asked to resign his commission after an inquiry into allegations that guardsman posed for pictures in a homosexual magazine.

Servant more, all from one regiment, are being called before their commanding officer, who will probably warn them about their future conduct.

Papers relating to the three-month investigation by the special investigation branch of the Royal Military Police have been sent to the civil authorities, who will consider whether further action is necessary.

All 36 men involved belong to the Household Division, which includes the Household Cavalry and the five regiments of foot guards. But the Ministry of Defence has not named the men, who have a right of appeal.

The investigation began after allegations in the Daily Mirror last October that a number of men in the Life Guards had posed for photographs in a magazine called *Tim*. Its completion was announced by Mr Robert Brown, Under-Secretary of State for the Army, in a parliamentary written reply yesterday.

## Capture of coastal town claimed by MPLA

From Nicholas Redwood  
Quibala, Angola, Jan 23

The left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) today announced the capture of the coastal town of Novo Redondo, about 300 miles south of Luanda. Novo Redondo is the capital of the Cuanza-Sul Province and is the most important town to have fallen to the MPLA since its forces (heavily supported by Cuban regulars) began advancing in the south against the combined Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) and South African Army forces.

The capture opens the way for the MPLA to advance on the ports of Lobito and Benguela, about 120 miles further south. Lobito, the head of the Benguela railway, is one of the main supply bases for Unita, which controls the southern half of Angola.

According to Commander "Juja" Julio de Almeida, the MPLA's official military spokesman, Novo Redondo fell after two days of heavy fighting around a key road bridge about 20 miles north-east of the city. He claimed that many of the 400-500 Unita soldiers defending the town had either been killed or wounded. However, the South Africans, who were said to be providing artillery support, retreated before the MPLA reached Novo Redondo.

MPLA has also taken the towns of Aquengo and Amboiva to the east of Novo Redondo and had crossed the vital road bridge over the Queve river on the main highway from Luanda to Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa).

Continued on page 4, col 1

## Soviet plan to break the deadlock on arms

From David Cross  
Brussels, Jan 23

Dr Kissinger, the United States Secretary of State, today reported to his Nato allies "some significant progress" in aspects of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) with the Soviet Union.

But at a press conference at Nato headquarters in Brussels, he made it clear that a number of issues still had to be resolved. Dr Kissinger stopped short of saying that the European capital to appraise other foreign ministers of the alliance on the outcome of three days of Moscow negotiations which ended last night.

Although he refused to reveal details of his discussions publicly at his press conference, a high official travelling on his aircraft from Moscow disclosed that the Soviet Union had come forward with a formula designed to break the deadlock over how and whether to include the Russian Backfire bomber and the United States Cruise missile in a new SALT agreement.

According to the official, the Soviet Union has offered a 10 per cent cut in the ceiling of 2,400 strategic nuclear missiles already tentatively fixed by the Russians and the Americans at Vladivostok in 1974. On top of this new ceiling of some 2,160 missiles, the Russians would agree to limit their Backfire bombers to about 240.

This complex formula would enable the Russians to save face by arguing that Backfire bombers remain outside the scope of any SALT agreement as they have always insisted should be the case. They have steadfastly maintained that the Backfire bomber is not a strategic weapon but designed for battlefield use only.

By contrast, the Americans could argue that Backfire bombers are indeed a part of the SALT agreement because they will be incorporated in the original 2,400 ceiling. Indeed, the effect of the Russian offer would be to limit the availability of Backfire bombers to a maximum of 240 units.

In return the Americans would agree to include their new Cruise missiles within the same ceiling although they are planning to have only 1,900 strategic nuclear arms in their arsenal by the middle of the next decade.

The official also said that both sides had reached agreement on the definition of "heavy" missiles which was one of the outstanding issues of the original 1972 SALT agreement banning the replacement of lighter missiles by heavier ones.

Kissinger said that "Dr. Kissinger will adapt the ceiling to have to be seen in the context of several other elements in any final agreement."

Asked whether he expected that Mr Brezhnev, the Soviet party leader, would be visiting Washington during the coming months, he said this would depend partly on further progress in the SALT round. He believed a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union was possible this year.

The Secretary of State appeared to have made little progress in persuading the Russians to end outside communist intervention in Angola. He reiterated that Soviet and Cuban participation in the Angola conflict was "not helpful" to détente.

He said that good American relations with the Soviet Union depended on restraint in other areas. If this was not exercised it could "set off a process of action and reaction which could undermine international stability and the process of rapprochement." Nevertheless his impression was that Soviet leaders were interested in continuing and strengthening détente.

Edmund Stevens writes from Moscow: A possible early return to Moscow was not ruled out by Dr Kissinger and his assistants when they left today. They indicated that this would depend on whether further progress towards a SALT treaty would require another meeting with Mr Brezhnev or Mr Gromyko.

Photograph, page 4  
Leading article, page 13

## Treasury asks MPs to rectify a £168m book-keeping mistake

By Maurice Corina  
Industrial Editor

The Treasury is to ask for parliamentary authority to rectify a £168m mistake in national bookkeeping uncovered by Sir David Pribluda, Comptroller and Auditor-General. He and his investigating officers have discovered what he describes as an "unprecedented" series of sums being appropriated by government departments and spent in ways not covered by parliamentary Votes.

As a result, Sir David has advised the Commons Public Accounts Committee that he must qualify his usually routine certificates, which verify the state appropriation accounts as required by the Exchequer and Audit Departments Act, 1856.

For some months, Sir David has been in consultation with the Treasury—acting in his role as an independent watchdog reporting to Parliament—on how to deal with his embarrassing discovery that 11 separate accounts covered by Commons Votes have been technically misapplied and wrongly written into the state's books.

The Treasury is proposing to ask MPs to make a token excess Vote of £10 to enable the necessary qualification of all the misapplied moneys to be recognized by Parliament without all the expense of rewriting incorrect accounts.

This is a novel constitutional "howler," if somewhat complex in its origins. Because of the dissolution of Parliament somewhat suddenly during the miners' strike in February, 1974, it was necessary for MPs to appropriate all Supply Grants (moneys voted by MPs for central government expenditure) up to that date. Main Estimates for 1974-75 were not presented until after the

General Election, when the present Government made many changes in the machinery of Whitehall, including switching departmental responsibilities round.

Revised and supplementary Estimates were then prepared to provide for transferred services—and these indicated the various parliamentary Votes to which services were transferred. Mistakes then went wrong because the allocation of the Vote on Account by Parliament to individual Votes listed in these Estimates differed from those appropriations set out in the Appropriations Act 1974.

This Act determines the precise amounts granted by Parliament for each Whitehall departmental Vote after MPs have considered Estimates to ensure the continuation of government services based on voted moneys.

No one took much notice as both the total of the Vote on Account and the allocations to specific services were unaffected. In July, 1974, however, the routine Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill was introduced, enacted as the Appropriation (No 2) Act 1974.

But since the Vote on Account had already been appropriated, the Act appropriated "balances to complete" shown in the Estimates.

Sir David explains: "This was the first occasion, certainly in recent times, on which the Vote on Account had been appropriated before the Estimates were presented, and had been followed by machinery of government changes which required the allocation to some Votes to be reduced."

In this unusual situation, it was not observed that, if the second Appropriation Act appropriated only the "balances to complete" as shown in the Estimates, the two Acts together

Continued on page 17, col 1

## RAF plan to merge commands

The RAF is proposing to merge its training and support commands by the middle of 1977, thus reducing its United Kingdom commands from three to two. The plan, which is being discussed with Ministry of Defence staff associations and trade unions, aims at making big savings in manpower and money in view of defence budget pressure.

The move would also provide a simple and logical two-command system, comprising Strike Command and the new merged command, the new merged command's headquarters would be at RAF Brampton, Cambridgeshire, which is now the headquarters of Training Command. Under the plan RAF Andover, Support Command's headquarters, would close in its present form but a new defence use would be sought for it.

The proposal would mainly affect personnel at Andover. Of 400 civilians employed there about 80 could be posted elsewhere, and others might be found jobs in other government departments in the area.

There would also be a reduction in service posts, probably through voluntary redundancies.

## Leyland car prices up 5.2%

By Our Midlands  
Industrial Correspondent  
Leyland car prices will be increased by an average of 5.2 per cent from midnight tomorrow. The announcement yesterday came only 24 hours after Ford prices went up by 5 per cent.

Leyland are carrying the present price war to their biggest competitor by exempting all existing dealer stock from the latest increase. It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 cars are affected by that unusual concession.

Company sources indicated cars held in stock by dealers and inspectors go slow to Leyland be made available at the old prices.

The latest increases vary widely from model to model. They are strategically priced to give them a selling edge over comparable Ford models. The Leyland Maxi range goes up by only 2.8 per cent and the Mini 1000 by 3.5 per cent. Stocks of those models, which have no Ford equivalent, have improved considerably in recent weeks.

Prices for the new and announced yesterday price increases averaging between 5 and 6 per cent, operative from next Thursday.

Edward Erdman & Co  
are pleased to announce the  
opening of a new office in the

**CITY  
OF  
LONDON**

at

**23 College Hill  
Cannon Street  
London EC4R 2RT**

**01-236 3611**

as from  
**8th December 1975**

**Edward Erdman**  
8 GROSVENOR STREET LONDON W1R 6AG 01-475 8111

## Reductions to steel unions may end strikes

which voluntary redundancy is not going to produce all the results you need."

An obvious wide divergence of view on compulsory redundancies, evident in the five-page agreement signed yesterday, mars its confident talk of a "high wage, high productivity" industry comparable with its major European competitors.

The unions have agreed to work with BSC management at local level to examine the scope for voluntary manning reductions, and the joint deal insists that "the maximum opportunity for voluntary redundancy will be allowed."

But in a footnote not accepted by the unions, the corporation says that "if the number has not been reduced within 12 weeks of the date when jobs are declared redundant, then other redundancy measures will have to be applied."

The "other measures" clearly involve compulsory redundancies, and the failure to agree on that critical issue means that the battle over how the industry's labour force should be run down is far from over.

Leaders of the main steel union, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, unanimously endorsed the agreement shortly after it had been signed by Mr William Sims, their general secretary, who is chairman of the TUC steel committee and the leading negotiator on the union side.

The deal identifies separately "inbuilt overmanning" and "recession overmanning", which exists because the industry is employing more men than it needs to meet current orders and is to be eliminated within two years.

Eight nationally accepted guidelines for achieving that by voluntary means have been agreed, and the unions have accepted that the chief burden of redundancies will fall on the

so-called "Beswick" plants, about 16 iron and steel works scheduled for rundown under a review of BSC plans.

On the difficult issue of weekend and other premium shifts, BSC has conceded that arrangements in force before January 4, when the corporation began pay bill economies, will be restored until February 8 to allow for local consultation on changed shift working.

The guaranteed week, which ensures that the man will receive about 80 per cent of their usual earnings in spite of the recession, will continue. BSC planned to end it from tomorrow, but in return for keeping it going it has procured union acceptance that workers will take "reasonable alternative work" if their job is not needed.

The union have affirmed that they will take "appropriate steps" to minimize unofficial strikes.

Leading article, page 13  
Plants set to resume, page 17

## fear of inflation style

Party leader, said crisis over devolution towards the "politics of the 70 years ago that led to Ulster. He has failed to gain fully would have anything to do with the story of State for Government may have powers of intermediary of State in ability. Page 2

## King's plans defied

Spain's right wing Council of the Realm voted, against postponing parliamentary elections due in March, king Juan Carlos and the Government wanted time to frame more liberal laws making the Cortes more representative. Earlier report, page 3

## Sudan executions

A firing squad executed six ring-leaders of an attempted coup against the regime of President Nimeiry, of Sudan. Omuhurman radio said. A seventh man had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

## Vatican hostility

Vatican hostility to the creation of the state of Israel in the Holy Land is disclosed in documents. Other territories for a Jewish homeland could easily be found, it was felt. Page 14

## Beer and spirits up

Three national brewery groups are to raise beer prices by 1p per pint next week. Some spirits will also cost more. Page 17

## Lending rate cut

The Bank of England's minimum lending rate was cut by 1 per cent to 10½ per cent, continuing the trend for UK interest rates to drop nearer levels overseas. Page 17

## King's plans defied

Spain's right wing Council of the Realm voted, against postponing parliamentary elections due in March, king Juan Carlos and the Government wanted time to frame more liberal laws making the Cortes more representative. Earlier report, page 3

Home News	2, 3	Court	14	Obituary	14	TV & Radio	8
European News	3	Crossword	24	Parliament	5	Theatres, etc	8, 9
Overseas News	4	Engagements	14	Sale Room	10	World	10
Arts	4	Features	6-12	Science	14	25 Years Ago	14
Bridge	10	Gardening	10	Services	14	Weather	14
Business	17-21	Law Report	5	Snow Report	15	Wills	14
Chess	10	Letters	13	Sport	15, 16		

## Features, pages 6-12

Jon Blair on the harsh message Ireland's Prime Minister is taking to Chequers this weekend. Michael Freedland takes coffee with Rita Bayworth. Captain R. E. Gillman on Concordia from the pilot's seat. Alan Stevens on the state of play in Irish football. Saturday Review leader page 13. Letters: On Concordia, from Mrs June George and others. Leading article: Pay policy: Near to an arms pact; Steel agreement. Arts, page 7. The Times records of the month, reviewed by Alan Blyth, Joan Cuswell, William Abner and Stanley Suda. Sport, pages 13 and 16. Football: Geoffrey Green previews today's fourth round FA Cup-ties. Rugby Union: Australians complete their tour against Barbarians; Cricket: West Indies capture wickets in fifth Test after Australia's good start; Athletics: British indoor high jump record. Business News, pages 17-21. Stock markets: Equities went ahead on the steel industry settlement and a cut in M.L.R. The FT index closed 10.3 up, to 398.8, a drop of 2.5 on the two-week account. Personal investment and finance. Margaret Stone asks why there is so little pressure on building societies to lower their mortgage interest rates; John Drummond offers a rebuke to a course on insurance bonuses; Eric Brunet suggests that pensioners are the first social responsibility of pension funds.

## Paul Robeson dies

Paul Robeson, the actor-singer and pioneer of civil rights, died in Philadelphia, aged 77. Possessor of one of the country's great voices, he became America's first black star, but his increasing involvement in left-wing causes led to his being branded a communist. Obituary, page 14



HOME NEWS

Dispute over devolution a frightening parallel to situation in Ulster, Mr Thorpe says

By Our Political Staff

Mr Thorpe, the Liberal Party leader, said yesterday that the crisis over devolution was a "political holocaust" of 70 years ago, which had given birth to the tragedy of Ulster.

In a speech at Stowmarket, Suffolk, he said: "Almost inevitably the drama of Gladstone's first attempts to introduce home rule for Ireland has been played out again: this time Scotland and Wales are at the centre of bitter political dispute. The parallels are frightening in their similarity."

His warning was: "Those who fail to gain their just rights by peaceful means will take them by force. I hope that no one will fail to heed the lessons of Ulster and the parallels of that wretched history."

He had argued previously about the need for devolution, parliamentary reform and electoral reform if the country was to remain a united democracy. "Events inside and outside the House of Commons since then have only confirmed my fears."

Mr Thorpe thought the division in Labour's ranks was approaching the depth of that which split the Liberal government 90 years ago.

"Twenty-two rebels would not amount to very much if the Government had a working majority in the House of Commons and the vote was on an advanced stage of the Bill. But the Government has no overall



Mr Thorpe: "Federal solution is needed."

majority and no legislation has yet been introduced. The portents are clear."

He believed the Opposition was again drifting towards a position of entrenched hostility to devolution. "Ninety years ago the lack of encouragement given to the extreme Unionism of Carson's militants by the Conservative opposition led to civil war and partition."

He noted that last Monday the Opposition had retreated significantly from the under-estimation given by Mr Heath to set up a legislative assembly in Scotland, yet even that gesture had been insufficient to maintain party unity. 14 Conservatives had refused to support their own party's amendment and 30 had defied their whip's advice and had voted flatly against any form of devolution.

"There is again the growing threat of nationalist political domination. Through the 30-year debate on home rule from 1906 to 1924, the Nationalist Party dominated elections in Ireland, regularly returning between 80 and 85 members to the House of Commons, and holding the balance of power between the Liberal and Conservative parties. Today a similar situation is developing in Scotland."

Mr Thorpe said that opinion polls indicated that the Scottish National Party could win a majority of Scottish seats in a general election. "Again the growing parallel is significant and the portents extremely grave."

He warned the Government

the result will create an unbridgeable gulf between Parliament and the people of Scotland, with devastating consequences at a subsequent election. Every fumbling step, every concession of devolved power, short of federalism, will increase the pressure to wrench more and more concessions from Westminster.

Mr Thorpe believed the only solution was a federal system, with parliament in Scotland and Wales, equipped with legislative and executive powers, and regional assemblies in England. Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Scotland, issued a warning yesterday that any attempt by Labour to retreat from the party's commitments on Welsh devolution would inflict serious injury on the party and on public faith in politics.

He said: "The achievement of a successful devolution of powers from Westminster to a directly elected Welsh assembly is necessary to keep faith with the people of Wales."

Mr Foot, MP for Ebbw Vale, said it was most unsatisfactory that they should have to continue to accept that so many institutions would be operated as nominated bodies, which were not genuinely answerable to any democratic forum at all.

He said the party's proposals did not mean a separate Wales with frontier posts along the borders, of Great Britain, but a solution to the problem repudiates all forms of narrow nationalism, chauvinism and parochialism. It is not a more isolated Wales that we want, but a more democratic Wales."

Scots 'overlord' role may be altered

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

The Government may alter the so-called "governor general" powers of the Secretary of State for Scotland over the proposed Scottish assembly. That was suggested in Edinburgh yesterday by Mr Ewing, Under-Secretary of State for Scotland.

Mr Ewing said at a press conference that the way the intervention powers of the Secretary of State had been spelt out in the White Paper might have been considered offensive to some people, but they had the effect of explaining the relationship proposed between the assembly and the United Kingdom Parliament.

"We are considering the role of the Secretary of State against the background of the parliamentary debate. I have never seen anything further removed from the functions of a governor general than the role of the Secretary of State and his relation with the United Kingdom Parliament," he said.

Mr Ewing pointed out that if the intervention powers were dropped from the Assembly Bill, the Assembly would be set by an Act of Parliament.

Economic aid warning to Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland could lose vital new economic aid from private industry and the Government if Ulster's politicians did not agree on power-sharing leading to peace, Mr Orme, Minister of State, Northern Ireland Office, said last night.

Suggestions that Britain planned economic withdrawal from Ulster were nonsense, he added. But he conceded that there was "not an economic investment" in the province. He was speaking at a Stormont Castle press conference.

Mr Orme referred to the growing irritation at Westminster with the Ulster situation. "It makes life difficult for ministers who are trying to sell Northern Ireland against this growing impatience in the United Kingdom," he said.

Other ministers were only too well aware that unemployment was bad on the mainland and worse in Ulster. "Northern Ireland is quite a small part of the whole," Mr Orme said.

Mr Orme added: "There has been a great deal of patience at Westminster and a great deal of good will to see an acceptable solution in Northern Ireland. If it is thrown back in their faces, they will not take it very kindly."

The minister, who said he spoke with the authority of the Government, said he found the Ulster economic situation "extremely worrying. The continuing violence and terrorism were a weight around any minister's neck in the efforts to attract investment from private industry."

New constitutional post for Lord Crowther-Hunt

By Martin Huckerby

Lord Crowther-Hunt, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, has been moved to the Privy Council Office as part of a minor reshuffle by the Prime Minister. As a leading constitutional expert, he should bolster the ministerial team working on the Government's devolution proposals.

Mr Wilson announced yesterday that Lord Crowther-Hunt would make a straight swap with Mr Gerald Fowler, who was Minister of State, Privy Council Office, and will now hold the same post at the Department of Education and Science, taking special responsibility for higher education.

Lord Crowther-Hunt was appointed as adviser to the Government on constitutional questions in March, 1974, after serving as a member of the Kilbrandon committee on the Constitution.

He is at present the principal government spokesman in the House of Lords on devolution, but as Minister of State he will be freed from other considerations so that he can give the government's position on the House of Lords next session.

He was closely involved in the original design of the Government's devolution plan and his expertise will clearly be an asset at the Privy Council

Explosive finds 'discussed' by IRA chiefs

By Christopher Walker, Belfast

Leaders of the Provisional IRA were believed to be meeting yesterday to discuss the effects of two huge explosive finds which had been taken from the IRA's arsenal in the north of Ireland.

It was said that the IRA had been deprived of almost as much bomb-making material as the total recovered by the British Army last year.

Irish experts were still working last night to assess the possible link between the two and three-quarters of a ton of explosive recovered in co Meath on Thursday night and the two and a half tons found being smuggled from a tanker last weekend. Thursday's haul was discovered in a field near a Dublin-Belfast road after a tip-off.

The latest find, the largest by Irish security forces, is a further indication that the Provisional IRA has been planning a full-scale resumption of its bombing campaign.

The two discoveries have severely embarrassed the Dublin coalition Government, which yesterday held a cabinet meeting to study the implications for its security policy. One result has been to contradict repeated IRA Government denials about IRA activities in the border areas of the Republic.

Yesterday Mr John Hume, deputy leader of the mainly Roman Catholic SDLP, urged that two rally speeches made in co Tyrone by "loyalist" leaders should be referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions as possibly seditious.

Throughout Northern Ireland police security is being upgraded and reviewed after the emergence of a new terror weapon, an ingeniously booby-trapped shotgun.

Two policemen were killed when a device exploded in a Belfast police station on Thursday.

Soldiers go square as a safety measure

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

A review is being carried out at the Royal School of Military Engineering of the ancient art of digging a military skill which the Army believes is being neglected.

Soldiers have not had to dig themselves in to any extent on any battlefield since the Korean war. Moreover, they get little chance to practice the exercises, partly because of the time it takes and partly because it upsets landlords and ecologists.

Yet British infantry are still trained to dig out from their vehicles and fight on their feet when they reach the front, as opposed, say, to the German infantry, who prefer to fight from within their Marder armoured carriers.

Hole in the ground, like most things military, are admirably well regulated, dug to a maximum recommended depth of 4ft 6in because that involves shifting as much soil as the soldiers can dispose of without attracting the enemy's attention.

There are also regulations, for digging large holes for command posts and for the use of the SP-70, a huge, 155mm self-propelled gun being developed by Britain, West Germany and Italy, which will need a hole 11 metres square.

The Army will have to get used to the idea of hiding in square holes rather than round ones because of the biggest change of all, which would come about this year. Future holes, particularly the big ones, will be dug where possible by machines which are confounded by curves and prefer to work in right angles.

Mr Orme added: "There has been a great deal of patience at Westminster and a great deal of good will to see an acceptable solution in Northern Ireland. If it is thrown back in their faces, they will not take it very kindly."

The minister, who said he spoke with the authority of the Government, said he found the Ulster economic situation "extremely worrying. The continuing violence and terrorism were a weight around any minister's neck in the efforts to attract investment from private industry."

Inflation fight goes on, Mr Jenkins tells left

By Michael Batfield, Political Staff

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, set down guidelines last night for the Government's defence of its economic strategy in anticipation of the onslaught, particularly from left-wing backbenchers, during the debate on Tuesday on unemployment.

His message was clear: there will be a long, hard battle to reduce inflation to tolerable limits and changing course now would be a short cut to disaster.

In a speech to the Angles constituency Labour Party (the seat of Mr Cledwyn Hughes, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party), Mr Jenkins was serving notice on the left group that the Government would not be deflected from its policies whatever tactics the left adopted in the divisions on Thursday night.

He said the stood four-square with Mr Cledwyn Hughes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his determination to control public expenditure. "I agree too with the notes of very cautious optimism which have recently been sounded, although I stress the caution at least as much as the optimism."

He added: "This week's unemployment figures are grim. The rate of the social as well as the economic cost of inflation and recession. But there must be no false dawn of Britain's exit from recovery. If we abandon our efforts to control inflation and pay our way abroad, there would not be the slightest prospect of new, soundly based jobs being created."

"We have faced and come through the earlier six months of a year's incomes policy. We now have to make it stick. It is a difficult second six months, and in the meantime we have to work out the next phase. There can certainly be no vacuum after July."

Mr Jenkins, the Government has to buttress the incomes policy by determined public expenditure control and restraint. Public expenditure has risen over 12 years from 10 per cent of the national income to about 60 per cent and there was substantial room for argument on whether sufficient real advantages had been

Yard given warning in ransom case, bank says

It was said yesterday by the New Oxford Street branch of Williams and Glyn's Bank in London, which on Thursday lost £12,000 in a kidnap hoax, that the "ransom" demand before the money was left in a telephone kiosk.

Scotland Yard repeated its statement: "If we had been told in time we could have prevented this robbery."

But a spokesman for the bank said: "We gave the Yard as much information as we could to get their positions before the money was handed over."

The Yard is emphatic that within eight minutes of receiving a 399 call, plain clothes officers were in position to arrest the hoaxer. The bank, however, says a longer warning was given. The police counter this by saying the £12,000 "dropped" in less than five minutes, "probably ten."

On Thursday afternoon, 10 minutes after the bank branch closed, Patrick Flynn, the manager, told his daughter, Jane, aged 15, had been kidnapped and would be harmed unless £12,000 was paid. The Yard was alerted by a call to the 399 call box in Rosebery Avenue, Holborn, within half an hour.

Mr Flynn made several calls to his daughter in Scotland Yard where she was studying for her "O" level examination, and found she was not present. He was told it was thought she had gone to get her money.

Mr Flynn telephoned a senior official at the bank's head office and was authorized to pay over the money. A bank official said: "Scotland Yard was telephoned on a 399 call while the authorization was being discussed on another telephone."

Mr Flynn's departure was delayed as long as possible, but it has been estimated that the threat indicated danger to his daughter if the demand was not met within half an hour. This threat had to be taken seriously.

The ransom was paid in new notes and a record of the numbers has been circulated. The bank has long had recommended procedure for incidents like this, and they were followed to the full.

After Mr Flynn's staff had packed the cash in £5 and £10 notes into a sabbey leather briefcase a taxi drove him to two telephone kiosks outside the theatre. Both were engaged but when one became vacant Mr Flynn left the case inside. Mr He then walked back to his office, passing Holborn police station, where a senior official told him his daughter was safely and had never been threatened or kidnapped.

Mr Flynn and his colleagues then returned to the two telephone boxes, where they were pounced on by police. The case containing the cash had disappeared.

A senior detective told The Times last night: "We got the 399 call at 16.07 at the Yard information room. This was relayed to Holborn within 10 minutes. By 16.15 the officers were in place and keeping the two telephone boxes under observation. The ransom was a mile and half from there as we could not possibly have moved faster."

"I do not want to fall out with the bank, but I do think it could have given us more time."

Police are anxious to trace coloured man aged between 30 and 50, 5ft 9in tall, of the build and thought to have this moustache.

Ministers back breakaway university Labour club

By Penny Symon

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, has become president of Oxford University Democratic Labour Club, a group whose members have broken away from the University's official Labour Club because they consider that it has been taken over by the left.

His move from the presidency of the official club to that of the breakaway group comes after a dispute which has been going on at Oxford for about 15 months. It was partly resolved last November when Mr Barrie Clarke, the Labour Party's national youth officer, visited the club and its joint secretary of the National Organization of Labour Students, was asked to intervene because a group of members objected to the proposal that party members only should be allowed to vote on policy-making decisions and take part in elections for officers.

He said yesterday: "There was a democratic vote on the proposal, and it was carried. I met both sides in the dispute and it was decided that it was quite fair that Labour Party members only should take part in the voting and elections."

Mr Clarke, who estimated that about 15 official Labour Club members had joined the breakaway club, but that the numbers could have been swelled by students who had not belonged to any political group before, said that he had sent a report on the dispute to Mr Jenkins in November.

In view of that, he was particularly disturbed that Mr Jenkins had decided to join the new club. The official club had about 500 members.

Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, who is involved in a dispute with left-wingers in his Newham, North-East constituency, has agreed to be vice-president of the new club. He said yesterday that he had been invited to speak there on February 6 by Mr Alec McGivern, the chairman.

Government urged to drop police Bill

By Our Political Staff

The Government should drop the Police Complaints Bill since enough evidence has already emerged to show that the measure ran sharply counter to the public interest, Mr Michael Alison, a Conservative spokesman on home affairs, said yesterday.

He said the overriding reason for postponement was the disclosure last week that the total number of complaints against the police was likely to jump by half, largely as a result of publicity attendant on the setting up of the new complaints board.

The real damage would lie in the immense addition of bureaucratic work, which would distract the overworked police from their proper job of fighting crime. Mr Alison believed the plan would damage police morale and reduce their efficiency, as well as increasing expenditure unnecessarily.

Prison officers sentenced for assaulting inmate

Two prison officers were given suspended prison sentences at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday after being found guilty of assaulting an inmate at the city's prison.

Roy Vivian Davies, aged 37, of Sandringham Road, Roath, Cardiff, secretary of the local branch of the Prison Officers' Association, was sentenced to nine months in prison, suspended for two years. He had been found guilty of assaulting Mr Sean Edwards Driscoll, aged 24, a salesman, and occasioning him actual bodily harm.

Jan James, aged 28, of Manor Way, Whitechurch, Cardiff, was found guilty of an alternative charge of common assault on Mr Driscoll and sentenced to four months' imprisonment, suspended for two years.

Stephen Charles Edward Parry, aged 27, a former prison officer, now of Trannere, Liverpool, and formerly of Hillybush

Mr Ross refuses inquiry into Meehan case

From a Staff Reporter, Edinburgh

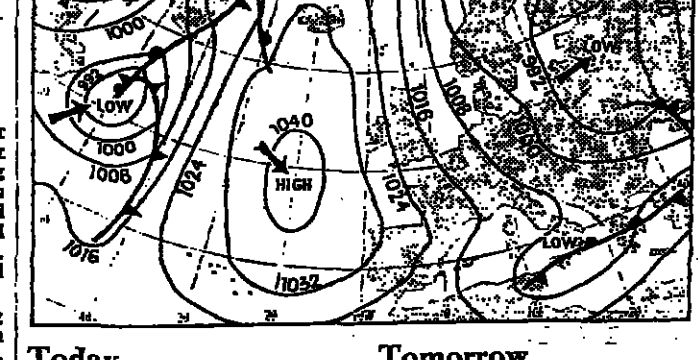
Mr Ross, Secretary of State for Scotland, has rejected a demand for an independent inquiry into the case of Patrick Meehan, who is serving life imprisonment for murder.

In a letter to Mr Alex Fletcher, Conservative MP for Edinburgh North, Mr Ross said the Lord Advocate had examined very thoroughly the statements by Mr Ian Waddell which were included in a book published recently on the Meehan case by Ludovic Kennedy.

He has decided on the evidence available to him that prosecution of Waddell would not be justified," Mr Ross wrote.

An independent inquiry would be unlikely to bring out any facts not already available to him.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises: 7.51 am	Sun sets: 4.34 pm	Sun rises: 7.50 am	Sun sets: 4.36 pm
Moon rises: 1.12 am	Moon sets: 10.55 am	Moon rises: 2.26 am	Moon sets: 11.33 am

New Moon: January 31, 12.44 pm  
Lightning: London, 7.20 am  
High water: London Bridge 6.36 am, 6.5m (22.4ft); 7.18 pm, 6.5m (21.7ft); Avonmouth: 12.12 pm, 11.4m (37.5ft); Dover, 3.49 am, 6.4m (20.9ft); 4.30 pm, 5.9m (19.4ft); Hull, 12.21 am, 6.4m (21.0ft); 11.39 pm, 6.0m (19.7ft); Liverpool, 4.11 am, 8.2m (27.0ft); 4.34 pm, 8.3m (27.2ft).

Joyce burial in Eire

Mr Heather Iandolo, daughter of William Joyce, who was hanged for treason at Wandsworth Prison in 1946 after making Nazi propaganda broadcasts from Germany during the war, has been given permission by the council at Galway, Republic of Ireland, to rebury his remains there.

Ex-policeman freed from jail

Wesley Rees Watkins, aged 45, a former police chief inspector, was freed yesterday from a jail sentence imposed on him for obtaining cash and goods by deception. Mr Watkins, of Hincley Road, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, was jailed at Leeds Crown Court on October 24 for nine months.

The Court of Appeal yesterday allowed his appeal against sentence. It set aside the nine months and in its place imposed a six-month sentence, suspended for 18 months.

Mrs Thatcher's tour

Mrs Thatcher is to make an official two-day visit to the West Country next month, ending with a rally for Conservative Party workers at St Austell on February 21.

Memorial to soldiers

A permanent memorial is to be erected at Netherfield, West Sussex, in memory of 10 Scottish territorial soldiers who died last September while training on the river Trent.

Overseas selling prices

Overseas selling prices	
Australia, 100.00	Canada, 100.00
France, 100.00	Germany, 100.00
Italy, 100.00	Japan, 100.00
Netherlands, 100.00	Sweden, 100.00
Switzerland, 100.00	U.S.A., 100.00

السلامة







OVERSEAS

# South African President sees no solution by force in Angola and suggests peace negotiations

From Our Correspondent Cape Town, Jan 23

Dr Diederichs, the South African President, in opening Parliament today, said that armed force could provide no lasting solution in Angola and urged that the problem be solved at the conference table.

In the traditional speech from the throne, Dr Diederichs laid emphasis on the fact that South Africa had no interest in any of the rival groups in Angola.

He said that South Africa's involvement was the same as that of the free world. South Africa had an interest in the Ovambo people and in the Cuanene water scheme, as well as an interest in the defence and security of the borders and territories for which the republic was responsible.

The tone and content of Dr Diederichs' remarks suggest that South Africa is now trying hard not to get too deeply involved. It might also be deduced that South African military involvement in Angola is about to be scaled down.

"We hope and trust that the time will soon be an established authority which will be able to maintain law and order in the border and water scheme area and will thus make it possible for South Africa to relax its own protective measures," he stated.

The "blatant" communist strategy of deciding the fate

of Africa by armed force had never been more transparent, the President said. "While half of the African states are aware of the threatening danger, the Organization of African Unity itself is powerless as a result of its division on this crucial African problem."

"South Africa has recognized the independence of Angola ever since November 11, 1975. Like many other countries, including about half of Africa, we have not yet recognized any of the combatant groups as the government of that country. South Africa believes that the people of that country, like other peoples, have the right to decide their own future and to choose their government themselves without armed pressure from outside."

Turning to the Angola refugee issue, he said that more than 11,000 people had crossed South Africa's borders. Apart from creating numerous problems this influx involved considerable unforeseen expenditure.

Dr Diederichs said South Africa's responsibilities had resulted in the loss of lives to the country.

"It is essential to have the military strength to defend itself, but at the same time it must be emphasized that its defence forces and armaments organization must be built up as a threat to others in Africa."

"The defence policy the

Government is pursuing and a strong defence capability are complementary and not irreconcilable. In spite of hostile propaganda against South Africa, we have made good progress in improving our relations with countries in Africa, South America and elsewhere."

He added: "Efforts from various quarters to seek peace in Southern Africa have led to material change in the Rhodesian situation. Instead of violent confrontation, discussion at present takes place in a calmer atmosphere. If there is a real mutual desire to find a solution, there is now a golden opportunity to reach an honourable and acceptable settlement."

The situation in Angola, he said, stood in sharp contrast to this otherwise encouraging picture.

On the eve of next week's first full-scale debate in the House of Assembly, leading opposition politicians have been strongly critical of South African involvement in Angola. So far, the Government has not acknowledged any such involvement.

Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert, the Progressive Party's spokesman on defence matters, and Mr

Japie Basson, the United Party spokesman on foreign affairs, have both urged the Prime Minister to make a full statement on South Africa's role in Angola.



Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, wagging a finger at Dr Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, who left Moscow yesterday after their talks on strategic nuclear weapons.

## Democratic aspirant drops out of the race

From Our Own Correspondent Washington, Jan 23

Mr Terry Sanford, former governor of North Carolina, has given up his hopes of winning the Democratic nomination for presidency. His campaign for the nomination has been a total failure.

After he started with high hopes because of his success as chairman of the Democratic governors' conference which set up the 1974 mid-term convention, and as that gathering's chairman.

But he recognized the inevitable this morning and that leaves 10 official candidates and two undeclared ones.

The next formal test for the Democratic candidates occurs in Mississippi. There is now a suggestion that the local party will hold meetings in every precinct to select delegates to the state party convention. The race there will be between Governor George Wallace, of Alabama, and Mr Jimmy Carter, former governor of Georgia.

The state voted for Mr Wallace in 1968 and doubtless would have done so again in 1972 if he had been running. He is not a certain winner by any means because the two wings of the party have reunited for the first time since 1964. At the national convention, the state delegation from Mississippi was split.

There have been two parties there ever since: the official party, represented in national affairs, and the local party which carries virtually every office in the state. They are combining in the caucuses tomorrow and Governor Wallace fears that the greater enthusiasm of the left will deprive him of his natural majority.

## Prisoners kill guards in Mexico escape

Guadalupe, Jan 23.—Six members of one of Mexico's most notorious guerrilla groups escaped from prison in Guadalupe last night and a hail of covering gunfire from outside. Three guards died in the escape.

Police said the six were members of the September 23 Communist League, which has organized bombings, bank robberies and murders in recent years. The guerrillas tunneled through the walls of their cells and escaped.

Police said the six were members of the September 23 Communist League, which has organized bombings, bank robberies and murders in recent years. The guerrillas tunneled through the walls of their cells and escaped.

Then, under the diversionary fire of gunmen sniping from the streets, they slid down a rope and were driven away in several vehicles. The police sources said the six had been in the prison's maximum security section.—UPI.

## CIA tries to halt Congress leaks

From Patrick Brogan Washington, Jan 23

Mr William Colby, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said today that the laws governing Congress's role in intelligence matters must be changed because it cannot keep secrets.

In testimony before the Senate's government operations committee, he said that the result of a year's experience since the new laws were introduced was clear: "The system won't work."

Mr Colby had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

The CIA has had to brief eight congressional committees on its secret activities. "Every one of the new projects that were subjected to this process has leaked into the public domain," Mr Colby said.

## Judge sets stage for an action against Concorde

Washington, Jan 23.—A federal judge today set the stage for possible court action to prevent residents near the airport from "irreparable damage."

Justice Department lawyers said Mr Coleman's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

A lawyer for British Airways said no landings would be taken before April 1. The Concorde's decision would not become effective until after a public hearing if he ruled in favour of the Concorde landings.

## Syria sends officers to police truce in Lebanon

From Paul Martin Beirut, Jan 23

Palestinian guerrillas assumed more power in Lebanon's Muslim areas today, taking over from the police in western areas of Beirut as looters and lawbreakers roamed the streets. The guerrillas, with orders to shoot looters on sight, were empowered to establish their own courts martial to try lawbreakers and execute summary justice.

The guerrillas are known to have already shot several looters. They also burnt cars of 38 people found with stolen goods.

The all clear to the guerrillas to crack down followed fear that the anarchy in the streets of the Muslim area would worsen. The swollen ranks of the city's Muslim poor have been joined by about 5,000 refugees evicted from the Christian Phoenician.

The handing over of security to the guerrillas came as the first party of an estimated 30 Syrian Army officers who will police the truce arrived in Beirut.

Despite outbreaks of fighting between Christians and Muslims in Beirut throughout the day, the ceasefire seemed to have a better prospect than the 23 that preceded it. The ceasefire was in effect in the Christian camp and the "rejectionists" among the Palestinians and Muslims remain inoperable.

A measure of the peace which has returned was the decision to reopen Beirut international airport today. The airport was closed a week ago when Lebanon was plunged into its worst bout of fighting in the ten-month-old civil war. Airlines report that several thousand people are waiting to leave the country.

According to reliable sources, the Syrians have no intention of withdrawing the 2,500-3,000 Palestinian regulars they pushed into Beirut last week. It is understood that the next moves by the Syrians will centre on restoring the Muslim security forces who were depleted by defections during the fighting, in preparation for joint security operations.

Loudspeaker vans toured the Muslim part of Beirut today, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Taking advantage of the truce to enter commercial areas in the heart of Beirut, hundreds of looters broke into shops, stores and businesses carrying off anything they could lay their hands on. Others were breaking into flats left vacant by fleeing residents.

By evening the guerrillas' role in running those areas of Lebanon captured by the Muslim leftwingers grows. This had been the strategy of the Syrians from the beginning.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

Outside Beirut, the guerrillas have taken control of the town of Tyre, ordering armed men off the streets and warning them that they would otherwise be shot.

## Political instruction is nearly as important as military skill to Angolan left-wing forces

## MPLA fights a propaganda war

From Nicholas Ashford Quibala, Angola, Jan 23

Every morning a group of soldiers from FAPLA, the military arm of the left-wing Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), are gathered under a clump of trees just off the main street of this small agricultural town for a session of instruction by the local political commissar.

It is explained, in fairly simple language, why the MPLA is engaged in a civil war, what the movement's aims are and why the MPLA's programme is preferable to that of the two rival organizations, the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

FAPLA is as much a political as a military force and an appreciation of the MPLA's programme is regarded as almost as important as an ability to shoot straight. This partly explains why within FAPLA, at brigade or platoon level, is a political officer of equivalent rank.

"You cannot do anything without knowing what he is fighting for," explained one of FAPLA's local political commissars, Mr Carlos Freitas.

The political instruction is unashamedly partisan. "We tell them that the MPLA is fighting to build a socialist society and to free the country from exploitation," he said.

The other side is fighting with the South Africans to protect the interests of the capitalists and the Portuguese who have fled."

In some sort of instruction given to the civilian population in areas which have been won by the MPLA from UNITA. The MPLA is also attempting a modest kind of news-and-magazine operation by the local administration and basic services.

The towns, though disfigured by political graffiti and smashed shop windows, allegedly by FNLA and UNITA looters, have electricity and water running again. Although food cannot be found in the shops, no one is starving. Most people have their own chickens and vegetables and the surrounding countryside is rich in maize, cassava and pineapples. In Gabela there was even a restaurant open serving a one-course dinner of meat and rice.

The MPLA does seem to have genuine popular support. The

working again. At a very basic level this means making sure people have something to eat and that they are persuaded to return to work.

During a three-day visit to areas immediately behind FAPLA's front line, I was able to see how the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

The overriding impression was that the MPLA was organizing the population. In towns and villages local committees are being set up to handle civil administration and to act as a means of communication between the local inhabitants and the MPLA. While the committees are said to be independently appointed, it is clear that their members are not expected to deviate far from the party line.

FAPLA itself provides some assistance with food distribution, repairing damage done during the fighting and sometimes even providing men to work on the land. But there can do as its men and equipment are needed to fight the war which is going on a few miles to the south.

movement's black and red flag flutters over every village and hamlet and walls are covered with slogans in support of the MPLA and its leader, Dr Agostinho Neto. Large crowds turn out to greet FAPLA patrols and everyone, it seems, gives the MPLA's victory salute.

However, no one disguises the fact that enormous problems still face the MPLA in this area. For a start, virtually every Portuguese left before independence and there is now an acute lack of qualified staff. A few Portuguese are starting to return but most of their jobs will have to be handled by untrained Angolans.

At Fazenda Amora, a 22,000-acre ranch outside Quibala, the Portuguese owner and manager fled last year leaving 5,000 head of cattle and several hundred pigs to fend for themselves. The few that survived on the pigs did not.

Now the ranch has been collectivized and an MPLA committee is trying to get it functioning again with the assistance of a Cuban instructor and a work force of about 50 war refugees. The supervisor admits it will probably take years before the ranch is operating normally.

Transport is also a problem as many Portuguese either left or were deliberately damaged their before fleeing. Thus the fields are full of crops but there is no way of getting them to the main population areas around Luanda.

The MPLA frankly admits it has no ready solution to these problems, although it is hoped that the movement will be better able to cope once the war has ended. In the meantime, the MPLA can only emphasize to its supporters that the civil campaign is as important as the military one.

Delhi orders out US journalist

Delhi, Jan 23.—Mr Lawrence Lifschultz, an American journalist, said today he has been ordered to leave India by Sunday because of government displeasure over some of his stories.

A correspondent of the Hong Kong-based *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Mr Lifschultz also writes for *The Guardian*.

Peking, Jan 23.—The monthly magazine *People's Daily* today took aim at the failure of Russian grain crops, joking that the Kremlin leaders had found a way to "sow wheat in Kazakhstan and reap it in North America."

It said Moscow blamed the drop in cereal production on abnormal weather, but had made agreements for the purchase of United States wheat for five years ahead. "Could it be that these Soviet revisionist gentlemen have invented a sophisticated device which can foresee that the climate will be abnormal for the next five years?"

Mr Khrushchev, the former Soviet Prime Minister, had falsified communism by interpreting it as "a good plate of goulash," and Mr Brezhnev had turned it into "a chicken in every family's pot." But in both cases, the magazine concluded, "it is impossible to cook without the cereals and fodder of the United States."

Air crash jury weep as tape is played

Los Angeles, Jan 23.—Members of a jury wept as a tape recording of the voices of a London couple, killed in the world's worst air disaster, was played to a court hearing a \$1m (£500,000) damages claim by their two young daughters.

Three of the six people on the jury dabbed their eyes as they listened yesterday to one of Mr and Mrs David Kween's little daughters, orphaned by the crash of a Turkish Airlines DC10 near Paris in 1974, sing *Bar, Bar, Blacksheep* and *Do Re Mi* from the film *The Sound of Music*.

Melissa, aged four, and Lauren, aged three, are suing McDonnell-Douglas and General Dynamics makers of the aircraft which crashed when a cargo door blew out, depressurizing the airliner and ripping off its controls from under the floor. Their parents were among 346 people killed in the crash.

The tape played in court was sent by Mr David Kween, aged 30, a London tobaccoist, and his American wife, Phyllis, aged 29, to her parents, Mr and Mrs Elwell Case, of Seattle.

On the tape Mrs Kween talked of buying another shop and said: "If we do take over everything, David is sure to have himself an empire."

A Japanese air pair girl, Miss Yoshiko Edamara, aged 26, told the court how she kept the news

secret from the children for two weeks, but had to tell them when Melissa became too insistent. "I told them their Mummy and Daddy were not coming any more but they are watching you all the time and they love you," she said.

The claim



150

# Government doubt wisdom of a moth transport authority

serious breach of the spirit of the Act on integrated transport.

MR NORMAN FOWLER, Opposition spokesman on transport (Sturton Goldfield, C), said that the Government had been less than forthcoming in its response to a request for information on the proposed new transport authority.

He said that the Government had been less than forthcoming in its response to a request for information on the proposed new transport authority.

He said that the Government had been less than forthcoming in its response to a request for information on the proposed new transport authority.

# Breadth of injunctions to restrain threats in patent actions

accorded generally with the first part of section 65 of the Patents Act, which governed the proceedings.

Mr. Wilson, for Avon, contended that the section clearly contemplated that a defendant, who had made a threat which turned out to be justified, had a good defence, and in effect gave him a right to make a justifiable threat, and it therefore followed that any perpetual injunction against the defendant would be unjustified.

His Lordship said that the question was whether the defendant's threat was justified. He said that the defendant's threat was justified.

# Pre-marital co-habitation no part of marriage

Periods of pre-marital co-habitation should not be taken into account when determining the duration of a marriage. The duties and obligations of marriage begin when it is celebrated.

Sir George Baker, President, said when giving judgment in open court, after a hearing in chambers of a husband's appeal from an order of Mr. Registrar Turner that he should pay £10 a week to his former wife and £5 a week for the child of the marriage.

The husband had maintained that because of the shortness of the marriage and the wife's conduct a nominal order was appropriate.

# policemen have definite advantage

YOUNG (Acton), that he was in the act of making arrest, height was not as important as knowledge of the martial arts of judo and karate.

DR SHIRLEY SUMMERSKILL, Under Secretary, Home Office (Hull, Lab), said the minimum height requirements laid down in the regulations were only one of the factors prescribed for recruits to the police service.

# Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

### NON-SECRETARIAL

#### CUT THIS OUT

You will be glad you did when you find the best job for you. We are here to find the best job for you. We are here to find the best job for you.

NEW HORIZONS  
49 Brompton Road, S.W.3

### SECRETARIAL

#### Thé Girls' Public Day School Trust

18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

# Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

# Place your message in the Times on Valentine's day.

On February 14th, there will be a special section in the Personal columns devoted to Valentine messages. This year, The Times is making a Valentine's day offer that will really sweep your Valentine off her or his feet.

Included in the cost of your message, we will send your Valentine, arrive by February 14th a limited edition of love poems entitled 'Love', applied by Unigift, 'Love' contains a selection of 36 love poems, printed on unique paper, written by authors from Shakespeare to John Lennon.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

# Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

THE TIMES

Name of sender: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of proposed recipient: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

TO ALLOW FOR DISPATCH ALL ORDERS MUST REACH THE TIMES BY FEBRUARY 12th

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.

### SECRETARIAL

#### TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST

Super job in a European Head Office. 18 months' work on national level. Excellent salary and benefits. Apply in writing with full c.v. to: JOAN WARREN, 28 Chancery Lane, London W.C.2.







## Antiques cream of Devon



Mr. of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

shops have an... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

is a large room of unrestored... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

of the case 15... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

John Biggs also runs a... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

and most ambi... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

Up at the studio there's an... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

established of the... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

Then there is a folio of... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

and most ambi... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

Down the road at his antique... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

## Voices and viols

Orlando Gibbons: Madrigals and Motets 1612. Consort of Musick/Rooley. Decca DLSO 512 £3.25.

Not much stir was raised last year for the Orlando Gibbons...

The Lassus record is fascinating. Books tend to ignore...

William Mann

## The Times records of the month

### Story time in Russia



John Gielgud narrates "L'Histoire du Soldat"

My brief this month is music dating from the second, third, and fourth decades of this century...

She proves herself no less adept at managing the very different requirements of Prokofiev's famous children's tale.

come antidote and rival to the new pop adaptation, using electronic recordings (3300 588, £3.50) has even more immediacy than the disc recording.

rather more of the work's character and ingenuity. The Septet (dating from the 1920s, and so the odd work out and Concerto, both on the DG record, are cooler, more attenuated pieces, full of interesting conceits that never seem to coalesce into a satisfactory whole.

in a performance as accomplished as this one from the Boston players (who are shortly due in London). The story, of course, is slight, without stage help even slighter, but John Gielgud is such a graphic narrator that interest never flags.

## Sublime quintets and bawdy canons

Mozart: String Quintets. Grumiaux Trio, Arpad Gerecsa, Max Lesueur. Philips 6747 107 £6.50.

When Mozart wrote, in his dedication of six string quartets to Haydn, that they were the fruits of long and difficult labour, he was telling the simple truth.

quintets: their taut playing and suggestive accentuation make this finale altogether more fitting to the work as a whole.

Peter Schreier

## High jinks and pianistic virtuosity

International Piano Library Gala Concert. Desmar DSM 1005 £3.49.

Just over a year ago 12 eminent pianists, joined by Victor Borge (as compère) and his partner, gave their services in a rollicking Festival Hall jamboree to raise money for the International Piano Library.

all aces (including one of his own). As the great difference between Chopin's Studies and those by platform rivals of the day (or just before) is the way they are played, it is the way they are played that is the key to the puzzle.

third Hungarian Rhapsody typifies Mr. Berman's addition to weight when what is really needed is intensity. Yet few players could dispatch the Rhapsodie Espagnole with more flair.

styrienne) and Masques (1904), which, with its curiously prophetic, exotic fantasy, gets an outstandingly stylish, mercurial performance, full of light and shade and daring flecks of colour.

Up at the studio there's an... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

Then there is a folio of... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

established of the... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

Then there is a folio of... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

and most ambi... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

Down the road at his antique... of Bideford, with his Burmese carved cabinet.

Just over a year ago 12 eminent pianists, joined by Victor Borge (as compère) and his partner, gave their services in a rollicking Festival Hall jamboree to raise money for the International Piano Library.

So, in many people's view, is the 46-year-old Leningrad-born Lazar Berman. According to the sleeve, Emil Gilels has hailed him as "the phenomenon of the musical world".

As for reissues, the "concert favourites" comprising Volume 13 of RCA's Vladimir Horowitz Collection include sets of variations by Schumann (on a theme by Clara Wieck, from Op 14), by Mendelssohn (the Variations on "Die Lorelei") and by Czerny (on Rodé's "La Ricordanza").

Arthur Rubinstein on Aquarius

Arthur Rubinstein appears this week-end and next weekend on ITV's "Aquarius". His recordings of the music he plays for "Aquarius" are Greig Concerto in A Minor (DPS 2014) Saint-Saëns Concerto No 2 in G Minor (SB 8841) Chopin Concerto No 2 in E Minor (DPS 2034)

## Young man's dreams

Korngold: Die tote Stadt. Nebelitz/Kollo/Luxon/Prey. Tölz Boys, Bavarian Radio Chorus, Munich Radio Orchestra/Leinsdorf. RCA ARL3 1199 (3 records) £8.97.

The name of Erich Wolfgang Korngold is best known to film-fans. Between 1934 and 1954 he wrote music for 20 movies, almost all made by Warner Bros. Earlier in the century Korngold had become famous as a composer for the stage; his operas were admired in Germany and Austria, none more so than Die tote Stadt (1920). This tale of a young man, who lives entirely on memories of his dead wife and has to exorcise her ghost by a nightmare concerning her double, a dancer, toys with expressionism and psychologically in a poignant, gently provocative fashion calculated, like Korngold's music to delight postwar audiences in search of novelty without discomfort. Die...

tote Stadt won all but anti-semitic hearts in the 1920s, and his renewed success in Germany after the Second World War, also indeed two years ago in New York where a City Centre production acted as springboard to this first complete recording of the work.

It is an opera of charm and imagination, full of delicious melodies and colours, touching harmonies, vital rhythms, no doubt second rate but perfectly typical of Armistice Vienna, enjoyable today as such. In Maria Jerizna's double role of the dead and living heroine, Carol Nebelitz soars and radiates to admiration. René Kollo was the ideal choice for the necrophiliac widower, a part in which Richard Tauber came to fame. Hermann Prey as the Pierrot, Benjamin Luxon as the hero's friend, contribute vividly and Erich Leinsdorf conducts the glittering score to the manner born, recalling Korngold's first report on Tauber's performance, "devilish musical, just as I heard the music when I composed it".

André Previn conducts a thrilling recording of Carl Orff's Carmina Burana

Camden Music Festival



## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning see page 1 of only outside London Metropolitan Area

## OPERA AND BALLET

**COVENT GARDEN** 240 1066  
 Today 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tonight 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tomorrow 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tuesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Wednesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Thursday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Friday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Saturday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*

## THEATRES

**ADOLPH THEATRE** 01-526 7611  
 Today 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tonight 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tomorrow 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tuesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Wednesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Thursday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Friday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Saturday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*

## THEATRES

**FORTUNE** 526 2228, Wed. Price 7.50  
 Today 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tonight 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tomorrow 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tuesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Wednesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Thursday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Friday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Saturday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*

## THEATRES

**PHOENIX THEATRE** 526 2228, Wed. Price 7.50  
 Today 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tonight 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tomorrow 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tuesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Wednesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Thursday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Friday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Saturday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*

## THEATRES

**WYNHAM** 526 2228, Wed. Price 7.50  
 Today 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tonight 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tomorrow 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Tuesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Wednesday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Thursday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Friday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*  
 Saturday 2.30, 7.30, 9.30. *The Royal Opera*

## CINEMAS

**SCENE 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938,**







## Travel

## An appetite for Turkish delights

My taxi ploughed its way through the turmoil of traffic, carrying me in fits and starts from Istanbul airport to the Hilton Hotel. After many years of travel and much experience of such airport-city-centre journeys, I have to award Istanbul some sort of prize for the quality of its chaos and the intricacy of its traffic tangles. A golden horn, perhaps?

The traffic of Istanbul is more disorganized than any other city I know, with the possible exception of Tokyo, but as the Japanese drive on the left the confusion there is less apparent to a visitor from Britain. In Istanbul they drive on the right. Quite often, but they drive a shade too fast, attacking venturesome pedestrians and cautionary traffic lights with equal abandon.

That apart, Istanbul is a city that lives up to one's expectations. It did for me on that first visit and on a second when I arrived in more sedate fashion—on a cruise liner which sailed majestically through the Dardanelles from

the Aegean to the Sea of Marmara and arrived just before sunset. The skyline of minarets and mosques began to blur and the sun became less fierce as we crowded the ship's rail watching ferries scurry across the Bosphorus from Europe to Asia.

That method of arrival lulled me into a false sense of security, but within minutes of reaching the shore the chaos engulfed us. None the less, Istanbul blends east with west and emerges from the mixture as one of the world's great tourist cities. I unhesitatingly recommend it, especially if you are contemplating a short winter holiday—a weekend or a few midweek days. At least eight tour companies offer such deals and a weekend next month or in March may be had for around £55 to £60.

This kind of holiday in fact is an ideal way of sampling what the city has to offer. Our visit as cruise passengers gave us two complete days there and we joined the organized sightseeing tours through the narrow

streets of the Covered Bazaar, to the Blue Mosque and (in-avoidable) Topkapı Palace. A short break there is bound to be a crowded one and will certainly whet the appetite for a return visit.

But Istanbul is not Turkey and a short winter break is no substitute for a longer summer visit—a holiday which enables you to see more of the country. I believe that, as the Portuguese Algarve used to be Europe's best kept holiday secret, so Turkey will be "discovered" during the remaining years of this decade and develop as a popular holiday destination.

Much faith is being pinned on the expansion of facilities along the virtually undeveloped south coast, but though the main towns of Antalya and Alanya are featured in at least one 1976 brochure, the better known resorts of the Aegean coast are more likely to attract visitors this year. So, too, are those along the southern shore of the Sea of Marmara—Gelibolu and the coastline near Bandırma and Erdek, and in the narrow Dardanelles, Canakkale, an excellent base from which to visit the ruins of Troy. Excursions to the islands and successive settlements, covering a period of 5,000 years.

However, one must move down the Aegean coast, beyond İzmir, in order to find better known holiday places. Of these I stayed a short while at Kusadasi during my last visit to Turkey, and was particularly impressed by the Hotel İmbat. It stands on a headland a little way above its private beach just to the south of the town. It has well designed and furnished public rooms, bedrooms

with private bathrooms and a dining room with a wide terrace with a view over the sea and towards the town. I was only there briefly, but guests confirmed my good impression of the standards of food and service. Of a generally older age group, they had nearly all sampled Spain, Italy, France and other countries, and made favourable comparisons. Whether simply relaxing on the beach, strolling around the town taking coach excursions, they were well content with their holiday lot.

British Airways include this particular hotel in their Sovereign brochure, offering a two week holiday for between £145 and £220 per person, depending on the time of year one travels. A week at the İmbat may also be combined with a week in Istanbul—from £182 to £220 per person.

Six years ago the French organization Club Méditerranée took over an ancient caravan-sarai in the town of Kusadasi, turning it into a simple hotel, offering its special style of holidays aimed at a younger visitor. "Club Med" also has a holiday village some two miles from Kusadasi—bungalows with private facilities and the opportunity to indulge in sailing, water skiing, tennis and even yoga classes.

Among the excursions one may take, the most popular is, inevitably, to the ruins of the city of Ephesus. An excellent way of "sampling" Turkey, this, and one which can be bought as a complete deal, including the return flights from London, is a 12-day cruise. Though prices for 1976 have not yet been set, there is hope that the cruise element of the deal will not

rise in cost above 1975 levels. Then, the holiday cost £188 per person, based on two people sharing a tourist class cabin. It rose to £220 per person for accommodation in a first class cabin, and £270 in de luxe cabins.

A travel agent will be able to supply details of the Executive Travel holidays and, indeed, of others to Turkey. For general information, the Turkish Tourist Information Office is at 49 Conduit Street, London, W1R 0EP.

There is no need, of course, to confine oneself to a straight-forward "package" holiday—one that provides return flights and requires a stay in a single resort hotel. True, there are many of these available and any travel agent will have details, but the more venturesome visitor could consider a self-drive holiday, either over a pre-planned route or totally independently. Executive Travel Ltd, a small company specializing in Turkish holidays, offers exactly this type of motor deal, which incorporates a return flight between London and Istanbul.

The same company also offers cruising holidays on Turkish Maritime Lines boats from Istanbul to Iskenderun and back with calls at İzmir, Kusadasi, Bodrum, Marmaris, Antalya, Alanya and Kaş.

An excellent way of "sampling" Turkey, this, and one which can be bought as a complete deal, including the return flights from London, is a 12-day cruise. Though prices for 1976 have not yet been set, there is hope that the cruise element of the deal will not

rise in cost above 1975 levels. Then, the holiday cost £188 per person, based on two people sharing a tourist class cabin. It rose to £220 per person for accommodation in a first class cabin, and £270 in de luxe cabins.

A travel agent will be able to supply details of the Executive Travel holidays and, indeed, of others to Turkey. For general information, the Turkish Tourist Information Office is at 49 Conduit Street, London, W1R 0EP.

There is no need, of course, to confine oneself to a straight-forward "package" holiday—one that provides return flights and requires a stay in a single resort hotel. True, there are many of these available and any travel agent will have details, but the more venturesome visitor could consider a self-drive holiday, either over a pre-planned route or totally independently. Executive Travel Ltd, a small company specializing in Turkish holidays, offers exactly this type of motor deal, which incorporates a return flight between London and Istanbul.

The same company also offers cruising holidays on Turkish Maritime Lines boats from Istanbul to Iskenderun and back with calls at İzmir, Kusadasi, Bodrum, Marmaris, Antalya, Alanya and Kaş.

An excellent way of "sampling" Turkey, this, and one which can be bought as a complete deal, including the return flights from London, is a 12-day cruise. Though prices for 1976 have not yet been set, there is hope that the cruise element of the deal will not

## Chess

## Drawn chorus

There is always something sad attendant upon the end of a great tournament. Chess, and the playing of it, may indeed be one of the finest of ivory towers, but it is also the sort of insubstantial pagoda that leaves a multitude of racks behind. Not only does the chess-player regret returning to the work-a-day world, but he also deplores the passing opportunity that the tournament has offered him to meet other chess masters in the other, chessless world.

So, when the 51st Hastings International Chess Congress finished last week, I doubt whether even those who did not have to return to the work-a-day world, but who also deplored the passing opportunity that the tournament has offered him to meet other chess masters in the other, chessless world.

At Hastings, despite the strength of the main tournament, and it was supposed to have been the strongest since 1895, there was a full quota of errors and I saw all three first prize winners miss the simplest of moves on occasion.

I suppose it is just as well. If nobody made mistakes there would be 100 per cent draws instead of the mere 50 per cent seen at Hastings. For certainly this was a tournament with a very high percentage of draws. Quite a number were hard-fought and very long games. This, for example, applies to the game of Michael Stearn who, with his record total (for Hastings) of 14 draws out of 15 games, deserved my description of him as the "flying tortoise" of the tournament.

But there were also short draws that had no reason other than as far as the position was concerned, drew between very strong players not prepared to take risks, draws between players who claimed they knew each other's play only too well, and perhaps most reprehensible of all, draws between chess players in which both sides were fully conscious that the weaker player had an advantage.

What is to be done to cure this growing sickness? There are those who advocate a system that awards specially high sums to the winners of games and are also in favour of choosing weaker foreign grandmasters to play against larger numbers (and hence weaker) of home players. I do not think this is the answer. If you have players of over-peaceful disposition or weakness in the tournament, no amount of financial bribery will be of

avail. And the introduction in the tournament of a number of the colleagues of Damjanovic would lower the standards to no purpose.

There is, however, a way of curing this drawn draw plague, though it might take some time. One must stop inviting 13. Dan Paolillo to a tournament and chess rather than a chess player. As this practice becomes known so too the drawing masters may change their ways.

I believe that quite a lot of these draws are a reflection of the false values of our time. This over-emphasis on the study of the openings and an almost total neglect of the endings that is so prevalent nowadays is particularly hard on the development of young players. It spoils both their originality and their skill.

Fortunately for Hastings there was one player whose originality was not to be sidetracked in this way. At the age of 51 the inventive genius of David Bronstein, which must surely make him one of the chess immortals, dominated the chess immortals and brought in the spectators. Incidentally, there was a much larger number of these than there had been when the event was held at the Fide Hall.

Win, lose or draw, David is playing chess. Here is the most attractive game he played in the first round of the event.

White: J. Kaplan. Black: D. Bronstein. French Defence. 1. e4 e5 2. Nf3 Nc6 3. Bb5 Bc5 4. d4 exd4 5. Nxd4 Qh4 6. Nc3 Qf6 7. Bxc6+ bxc6 8. Qd2 Qg5 9. h3 Qf6 10. g4 Qg5 11. B-N5 B-E3, when Black's KB has become a most powerful piece. 12. ... B-E3.

A bold decision: but one based on the fact that, as Mr. Tarrasch said, he who has two Bishops has the future in his hands. 13. e5 Qxg4 14. Qxg4 Qxg4 15. Qxg4 Qxg4 16. Qxg4 Qxg4 17. Qxg4 Qxg4 18. Qxg4 Qxg4 19. Qxg4 Qxg4 20. Qxg4 Qxg4 21. Qxg4 Qxg4 22. Qxg4 Qxg4 23. Qxg4 Qxg4 24. Qxg4 Qxg4 25. Qxg4 Qxg4 26. Qxg4 Qxg4 27. Qxg4 Qxg4 28. Qxg4 Qxg4 29. Qxg4 Qxg4 30. Qxg4 Qxg4 31. Qxg4 Qxg4 32. Qxg4 Qxg4 33. Qxg4 Qxg4 34. Qxg4 Qxg4 35. Qxg4 Qxg4 36. Qxg4 Qxg4 37. Qxg4 Qxg4 38. Qxg4 Qxg4 39. Qxg4 Qxg4 40. Qxg4 Qxg4 41. Qxg4 Qxg4 42. Qxg4 Qxg4 43. Qxg4 Qxg4 44. Qxg4 Qxg4 45. Qxg4 Qxg4 46. Qxg4 Qxg4 47. Qxg4 Qxg4 48. Qxg4 Qxg4 49. Qxg4 Qxg4 50. Qxg4 Qxg4 51. Qxg4 Qxg4 52. Qxg4 Qxg4 53. Qxg4 Qxg4 54. Qxg4 Qxg4 55. Qxg4 Qxg4 56. Qxg4 Qxg4 57. Qxg4 Qxg4 58. Qxg4 Qxg4 59. Qxg4 Qxg4 60. Qxg4 Qxg4 61. Qxg4 Qxg4 62. Qxg4 Qxg4 63. Qxg4 Qxg4 64. Qxg4 Qxg4 65. Qxg4 Qxg4 66. Qxg4 Qxg4 67. Qxg4 Qxg4 68. Qxg4 Qxg4 69. Qxg4 Qxg4 70. Qxg4 Qxg4 71. Qxg4 Qxg4 72. Qxg4 Qxg4 73. Qxg4 Qxg4 74. Qxg4 Qxg4 75. Qxg4 Qxg4 76. Qxg4 Qxg4 77. Qxg4 Qxg4 78. Qxg4 Qxg4 79. Qxg4 Qxg4 80. Qxg4 Qxg4 81. Qxg4 Qxg4 82. Qxg4 Qxg4 83. Qxg4 Qxg4 84. Qxg4 Qxg4 85. Qxg4 Qxg4 86. Qxg4 Qxg4 87. Qxg4 Qxg4 88. Qxg4 Qxg4 89. Qxg4 Qxg4 90. Qxg4 Qxg4 91. Qxg4 Qxg4 92. Qxg4 Qxg4 93. Qxg4 Qxg4 94. Qxg4 Qxg4 95. Qxg4 Qxg4 96. Qxg4 Qxg4 97. Qxg4 Qxg4 98. Qxg4 Qxg4 99. Qxg4 Qxg4 100. Qxg4 Qxg4 101. Qxg4 Qxg4 102. Qxg4 Qxg4 103. Qxg4 Qxg4 104. Qxg4 Qxg4 105. Qxg4 Qxg4 106. Qxg4 Qxg4 107. Qxg4 Qxg4 108. Qxg4 Qxg4 109. Qxg4 Qxg4 110. Qxg4 Qxg4 111. Qxg4 Qxg4 112. Qxg4 Qxg4 113. Qxg4 Qxg4 114. Qxg4 Qxg4 115. Qxg4 Qxg4 116. Qxg4 Qxg4 117. Qxg4 Qxg4 118. Qxg4 Qxg4 119. Qxg4 Qxg4 120. Qxg4 Qxg4 121. Qxg4 Qxg4 122. Qxg4 Qxg4 123. Qxg4 Qxg4 124. Qxg4 Qxg4 125. Qxg4 Qxg4 126. Qxg4 Qxg4 127. Qxg4 Qxg4 128. Qxg4 Qxg4 129. Qxg4 Qxg4 130. Qxg4 Qxg4 131. Qxg4 Qxg4 132. Qxg4 Qxg4 133. Qxg4 Qxg4 134. Qxg4 Qxg4 135. Qxg4 Qxg4 136. Qxg4 Qxg4 137. Qxg4 Qxg4 138. Qxg4 Qxg4 139. Qxg4 Qxg4 140. Qxg4 Qxg4 141. Qxg4 Qxg4 142. Qxg4 Qxg4 143. Qxg4 Qxg4 144. Qxg4 Qxg4 145. Qxg4 Qxg4 146. Qxg4 Qxg4 147. Qxg4 Qxg4 148. Qxg4 Qxg4 149. Qxg4 Qxg4 150. Qxg4 Qxg4 151. Qxg4 Qxg4 152. Qxg4 Qxg4 153. Qxg4 Qxg4 154. Qxg4 Qxg4 155. Qxg4 Qxg4 156. Qxg4 Qxg4 157. Qxg4 Qxg4 158. Qxg4 Qxg4 159. Qxg4 Qxg4 160. Qxg4 Qxg4 161. Qxg4 Qxg4 162. Qxg4 Qxg4 163. Qxg4 Qxg4 164. Qxg4 Qxg4 165. Qxg4 Qxg4 166. Qxg4 Qxg4 167. Qxg4 Qxg4 168. Qxg4 Qxg4 169. Qxg4 Qxg4 170. Qxg4 Qxg4 171. Qxg4 Qxg4 172. Qxg4 Qxg4 173. Qxg4 Qxg4 174. Qxg4 Qxg4 175. Qxg4 Qxg4 176. Qxg4 Qxg4 177. Qxg4 Qxg4 178. Qxg4 Qxg4 179. Qxg4 Qxg4 180. Qxg4 Qxg4 181. Qxg4 Qxg4 182. Qxg4 Qxg4 183. Qxg4 Qxg4 184. Qxg4 Qxg4 185. Qxg4 Qxg4 186. Qxg4 Qxg4 187. Qxg4 Qxg4 188. Qxg4 Qxg4 189. Qxg4 Qxg4 190. Qxg4 Qxg4 191. Qxg4 Qxg4 192. Qxg4 Qxg4 193. Qxg4 Qxg4 194. Qxg4 Qxg4 195. Qxg4 Qxg4 196. Qxg4 Qxg4 197. Qxg4 Qxg4 198. Qxg4 Qxg4 199. Qxg4 Qxg4 200. Qxg4 Qxg4 201. Qxg4 Qxg4 202. Qxg4 Qxg4 203. Qxg4 Qxg4 204. Qxg4 Qxg4 205. Qxg4 Qxg4 206. Qxg4 Qxg4 207. Qxg4 Qxg4 208. Qxg4 Qxg4 209. Qxg4 Qxg4 210. Qxg4 Qxg4 211. Qxg4 Qxg4 212. Qxg4 Qxg4 213. Qxg4 Qxg4 214. Qxg4 Qxg4 215. Qxg4 Qxg4 216. Qxg4 Qxg4 217. Qxg4 Qxg4 218. Qxg4 Qxg4 219. Qxg4 Qxg4 220. Qxg4 Qxg4 221. Qxg4 Qxg4 222. Qxg4 Qxg4 223. Qxg4 Qxg4 224. Qxg4 Qxg4 225. Qxg4 Qxg4 226. Qxg4 Qxg4 227. Qxg4 Qxg4 228. Qxg4 Qxg4 229. Qxg4 Qxg4 230. Qxg4 Qxg4 231. Qxg4 Qxg4 232. Qxg4 Qxg4 233. Qxg4 Qxg4 234. Qxg4 Qxg4 235. Qxg4 Qxg4 236. Qxg4 Qxg4 237. Qxg4 Qxg4 238. Qxg4 Qxg4 239. Qxg4 Qxg4 240. Qxg4 Qxg4 241. Qxg4 Qxg4 242. Qxg4 Qxg4 243. Qxg4 Qxg4 244. Qxg4 Qxg4 245. Qxg4 Qxg4 246. Qxg4 Qxg4 247. Qxg4 Qxg4 248. Qxg4 Qxg4 249. Qxg4 Qxg4 250. Qxg4 Qxg4 251. Qxg4 Qxg4 252. Qxg4 Qxg4 253. Qxg4 Qxg4 254. Qxg4 Qxg4 255. Qxg4 Qxg4 256. Qxg4 Qxg4 257. Qxg4 Qxg4 258. Qxg4 Qxg4 259. Qxg4 Qxg4 260. Qxg4 Qxg4 261. Qxg4 Qxg4 262. Qxg4 Qxg4 263. Qxg4 Qxg4 264. Qxg4 Qxg4 265. Qxg4 Qxg4 266. Qxg4 Qxg4 267. Qxg4 Qxg4 268. Qxg4 Qxg4 269. Qxg4 Qxg4 270. Qxg4 Qxg4 271. Qxg4 Qxg4 272. Qxg4 Qxg4 273. Qxg4 Qxg4 274. Qxg4 Qxg4 275. Qxg4 Qxg4 276. Qxg4 Qxg4 277. Qxg4 Qxg4 278. Qxg4 Qxg4 279. Qxg4 Qxg4 280. Qxg4 Qxg4 281. Qxg4 Qxg4 282. Qxg4 Qxg4 283. Qxg4 Qxg4 284. Qxg4 Qxg4 285. Qxg4 Qxg4 286. Qxg4 Qxg4 287. Qxg4 Qxg4 288. Qxg4 Qxg4 289. Qxg4 Qxg4 290. Qxg4 Qxg4 291. Qxg4 Qxg4 292. Qxg4 Qxg4 293. Qxg4 Qxg4 294. Qxg4 Qxg4 295. Qxg4 Qxg4 296. Qxg4 Qxg4 297. Qxg4 Qxg4 298. Qxg4 Qxg4 299. Qxg4 Qxg4 300. Qxg4 Qxg4 301. Qxg4 Qxg4 302. Qxg4 Qxg4 303. Qxg4 Qxg4 304. Qxg4 Qxg4 305. Qxg4 Qxg4 306. Qxg4 Qxg4 307. Qxg4 Qxg4 308. Qxg4 Qxg4 309. Qxg4 Qxg4 310. Qxg4 Qxg4 311. Qxg4 Qxg4 312. Qxg4 Qxg4 313. Qxg4 Qxg4 314. Qxg4 Qxg4 315. Qxg4 Qxg4 316. Qxg4 Qxg4 317. Qxg4 Qxg4 318. Qxg4 Qxg4 319. Qxg4 Qxg4 320. Qxg4 Qxg4 321. Qxg4 Qxg4 322. Qxg4 Qxg4 323. Qxg4 Qxg4 324. Qxg4 Qxg4 325. Qxg4 Qxg4 326. Qxg4 Qxg4 327. Qxg4 Qxg4 328. Qxg4 Qxg4 329. Qxg4 Qxg4 330. Qxg4 Qxg4 331. Qxg4 Qxg4 332. Qxg4 Qxg4 333. Qxg4 Qxg4 334. Qxg4 Qxg4 335. Qxg4 Qxg4 336. Qxg4 Qxg4 337. Qxg4 Qxg4 338. Qxg4 Qxg4 339. Qxg4 Qxg4 340. Qxg4 Qxg4 341. Qxg4 Qxg4 342. Qxg4 Qxg4 343. Qxg4 Qxg4 344. Qxg4 Qxg4 345. Qxg4 Qxg4 346. Qxg4 Qxg4 347. Qxg4 Qxg4 348. Qxg4 Qxg4 349. Qxg4 Qxg4 350. Qxg4 Qxg4 351. Qxg4 Qxg4 352. Qxg4 Qxg4 353. Qxg4 Qxg4 354. Qxg4 Qxg4 355. Qxg4 Qxg4 356. Qxg4 Qxg4 357. Qxg4 Qxg4 358. Qxg4 Qxg4 359. Qxg4 Qxg4 360. Qxg4 Qxg4 361. Qxg4 Qxg4 362. Qxg4 Qxg4 363. Qxg4 Qxg4 364. Qxg4 Qxg4 365. Qxg4 Qxg4 366. Qxg4 Qxg4 367. Qxg4 Qxg4 368. Qxg4 Qxg4 369. Qxg4 Qxg4 370. Qxg4 Qxg4 371. Qxg4 Qxg4 372. Qxg4 Qxg4 373. Qxg4 Qxg4 374. Qxg4 Qxg4 375. Qxg4 Qxg4 376. Qxg4 Qxg4 377. Qxg4 Qxg4 378. Qxg4 Qxg4 379. Qxg4 Qxg4 380. Qxg4 Qxg4 381. Qxg4 Qxg4 382. Qxg4 Qxg4 383. Qxg4 Qxg4 384. Qxg4 Qxg4 385. Qxg4 Qxg4 386. Qxg4 Qxg4 387. Qxg4 Qxg4 388. Qxg4 Qxg4 389. Qxg4 Qxg4 390. Qxg4 Qxg4 391. Qxg4 Qxg4 392. Qxg4 Qxg4 393. Qxg4 Qxg4 394. Qxg4 Qxg4 395. Qxg4 Qxg4 396. Qxg4 Qxg4 397. Qxg4 Qxg4 398. Qxg4 Qxg4 399. Qxg4 Qxg4 400. Qxg4 Qxg4 401. Qxg4 Qxg4 402. Qxg4 Qxg4 403. Qxg4 Qxg4 404. Qxg4 Qxg4 405. Qxg4 Qxg4 406. Qxg4 Qxg4 407. Qxg4 Qxg4 408. Qxg4 Qxg4 409. Qxg4 Qxg4 410. Qxg4 Qxg4 411. Qxg4 Qxg4 412. Qxg4 Qxg4 413. Qxg4 Qxg4 414. Qxg4 Qxg4 415. Qxg4 Qxg4 416. Qxg4 Qxg4 417. Qxg4 Qxg4 418. Qxg4 Qxg4 419. Qxg4 Qxg4 420. Qxg4 Qxg4 421. Qxg4 Qxg4 422. Qxg4 Qxg4 423. Qxg4 Qxg4 424. Qxg4 Qxg4 425. Qxg4 Qxg4 426. Qxg4 Qxg4 427. Qxg4 Qxg4 428. Qxg4 Qxg4 429. Qxg4 Qxg4 430. Qxg4 Qxg4 431. Qxg4 Qxg4 432. Qxg4 Qxg4 433. Qxg4 Qxg4 434. Qxg4 Qxg4 435. Qxg4 Qxg4 436. Qxg4 Qxg4 437. Qxg4 Qxg4 438. Qxg4 Qxg4 439. Qxg4 Qxg4 440. Qxg4 Qxg4 441. Qxg4 Qxg4 442. Qxg4 Qxg4 443. Qxg4 Qxg4 444. Qxg4 Qxg4 445. Qxg4 Qxg4 446. Qxg4 Qxg4 447. Qxg4 Qxg4 448. Qxg4 Qxg4 449. Qxg4 Qxg4 450. Qxg4 Qxg4 451. Qxg4 Qxg4 452. Qxg4 Qxg4 453. Qxg4 Qxg4 454. Qxg4 Qxg4 455. Qxg4 Qxg4 456. Qxg4 Qxg4 457. Qxg4 Qxg4 458. Qxg4 Qxg4 459. Qxg4 Qxg4 460. Qxg4 Qxg4 461. Qxg4 Qxg4 462. Qxg4 Qxg4 463. Qxg4 Qxg4 464. Qxg4 Qxg4 465. Qxg4 Qxg4 466. Qxg4 Qxg4 467. Qxg4 Qxg4 468. Qxg4 Qxg4 469. Qxg4 Qxg4 470. Qxg4 Qxg4 471. Qxg4 Qxg4 472. Qxg4 Qxg4 473. Qxg4 Qxg4 474. Qxg4 Qxg4 475. Qxg4 Qxg4 476. Qxg4 Qxg4 477. Qxg4 Qxg4 478. Qxg4 Qxg4 479. Qxg4 Qxg4 480. Qxg4 Qxg4 481. Qxg4 Qxg4 482. Qxg4 Qxg4 483. Qxg4 Qxg4 484. Qxg4 Qxg4 485. Qxg4 Qxg4 486. Qxg4 Qxg4 487. Qxg4 Qxg4 488. Qxg4 Qxg4 489. Qxg4 Qxg4 490. Qxg4 Qxg4 491. Qxg4 Qxg4 492. Qxg4 Qxg4 493. Qxg4 Qxg4 494. Qxg4 Qxg4 495. Qxg4 Qxg4 496. Qxg4 Qxg4 497. Qxg4 Qxg4 498. Qxg4 Qxg4 499. Qxg4 Qxg4 500. Qxg4 Qxg4 501. Qxg4 Qxg4 502. Qxg4 Qxg4 503. Qxg4 Qxg4 504. Qxg4 Qxg4 505. Qxg4 Qxg4 506. Qxg4 Qxg4 507. Qxg4 Qxg4 508. Qxg4 Qxg4 509. Qxg4 Qxg4 510. Qxg4 Qxg4 511. Qxg4 Qxg4 512. Qxg4 Qxg4 513. Qxg4 Qxg4 514. Qxg4 Qxg4 515. Qxg4 Qxg4 516. Qxg4 Qxg4 517. Qxg4 Qxg4 518. Qxg4 Qxg4 519. Qxg4 Qxg4 520. Qxg4 Qxg4 521. Qxg4 Qxg4 522. Qxg4 Qxg4 523. Qxg4 Qxg4 524. Qxg4 Qxg4 525. Qxg4 Qxg4 526. Qxg4 Qxg4 527. Qxg4 Qxg4 528. Qxg4 Qxg4 529. Qxg4 Qxg4 530. Qxg4 Qxg4 531. Qxg4 Qxg4 532. Qxg4 Qxg4 533. Qxg4 Qxg4 534. Qxg4 Qxg4 535. Qxg4 Qxg4 536. Qxg4 Qxg4 537. Qxg4 Qxg4 538. Qxg4 Qxg4 539. Qxg4 Qxg4 540. Qxg4 Qxg4 541. Qxg4 Qxg4 542. Qxg4 Qxg4 543. Qxg4 Qxg4 544. Qxg4 Qxg4 545. Qxg4 Qxg4 546. Qxg4 Qxg4 547. Qxg4 Qxg4 548. Qxg4 Qxg4 549. Qxg4 Qxg4 550. Qxg4 Qxg4 551. Qxg4 Qxg4 552. Qxg4 Qxg4 553. Qxg4 Qxg4 554. Qxg4 Qxg4 555. Qxg4 Qxg4 556. Qxg4 Qxg4 557. Qxg4 Qxg4 558. Qxg4 Qxg4 559. Qxg4 Qxg4 560. Qxg4 Qxg4 561. Qxg4 Qxg4 562. Qxg4 Qxg4 563. Qxg4 Qxg4 564. Qxg4 Qxg4 565. Qxg4 Qxg4 566. Qxg4 Qxg4 567. Qxg4 Qxg4 568. Qxg4 Qxg4 569. Qxg4 Qxg4 570. Qxg4 Qxg4 571. Qxg4 Qxg4 572. Qxg4 Qxg4 573. Qxg4 Qxg4 574. Qxg4 Qxg4 575. Qxg4 Qxg4 576. Qxg4 Qxg4 577. Qxg4 Qxg4 578. Qxg4 Qxg4 579. Qxg4 Qxg4 580. Qxg4 Qxg4 581. Qxg4 Qxg4 582. Qxg4 Qxg4 583. Qxg4 Qxg4 584. Qxg4 Qxg4 585. Qxg4 Qxg4 586. Qxg4 Qxg4 587. Qxg4 Qxg4 588. Qxg4 Qxg4 589. Qxg4 Qxg4 590. Qxg4 Qxg4 591. Qxg4 Qxg4 592. Qxg4 Qxg4 593. Qxg4 Qxg4 594. Qxg4 Qxg4 595. Qxg4 Qxg4 596. Qxg4 Qxg4 597. Qxg4 Qxg4 598. Qxg4 Qxg4 599. Qxg4 Qxg4 600. Qxg4 Qxg4 601. Qxg4 Qxg4 602. Qxg4 Qxg4 603. Qxg4 Qxg4 604. Qxg4 Qxg4 605. Qxg4 Qxg4 606. Qxg4 Qxg4 607. Qxg4 Qxg4 608. Qxg4 Qxg4 609. Qxg4 Qxg4 610. Qxg4 Qxg4 611. Qxg4 Qxg4 612. Qxg4 Qxg4 613. Qxg4 Qxg4 614. Qxg4 Qxg4 615. Qxg4 Qxg4 616. Qxg4 Qxg4 617. Qxg4 Qxg4 618. Qxg4 Qxg4 619. Qxg4 Qxg4 620. Qxg4 Qxg4 621. Qxg4 Qxg4 622. Qxg4 Qxg4 623. Qxg4 Qxg4 624. Qxg4 Qxg4 625. Qxg4 Qxg4 626. Qxg4 Qxg4 627. Qxg4 Qxg4 628. Qxg4 Qxg4 629. Qxg4 Qxg4 630. Qxg4 Qxg4 631. Qxg4 Qxg4 632. Qxg4 Qxg4 633. Qxg4 Qxg4 634. Qxg4 Qxg4 635. Qxg4 Qxg4 636. Qxg4 Qxg4 637. Qxg4 Qxg4 638. Qxg4 Qxg4 639. Qxg4 Qxg4 640. Qxg4 Qxg4 641. Qxg4 Qxg4 642. Qxg4 Qxg4 643. Qxg4 Qxg4 644. Qxg4 Qxg4 645. Qxg4 Qxg4 646. Qxg4 Qxg4 647. Qxg4 Qxg4 648. Qxg4 Qxg4 649. Qxg4 Qxg4 650. Qxg4 Qxg4 651. Qxg4 Qxg4 652. Qxg4 Qxg



## Good Food Guide Taking the high road



ice of the rail  
ficial complex-  
ives, Scotland  
more like a  
to those of us  
f the Wall. No  
maps as well  
are now sig-  
monsters" in  
However, as  
currency notes  
language pass  
e Caledonian  
to in London's  
and as long  
life is confined  
bout between  
sidic, a holiday  
it still seem to  
nplex and con-  
er enterprise  
one. And after  
to the top of  
ack and still  
s within easy  
world's most  
nce and gentle  
a same week,  
r.

tween a curry of chicken and  
ammonds so delicate and exqui-  
sited. She was asked if Mrs  
Burger ground and mixed her  
own curries—she did.  
She has refreshingly firm  
views about food in other  
words, too. "Scottish special-  
ties are carefully avoided,  
steak can be had by special  
request only, and chips are in  
no circumstances served. But  
you may choose between  
Arbroath smokies and Storn-  
oway black pudding for  
breakfast, and both vegetables  
and herbs are grown on the  
six-acre estate; for this, many  
will be prepared to forgo all  
the best attributed to Angus.  
Wine, too, is carefully and in-  
telligently chosen by Mr  
Burger.  
Still in Inverness-shire, but  
in Stray in Strathglass, west of  
Beauly, is Beinn a' Bhaich  
Ard, is Kristine's Kitchen at the  
Mauid Bridge hotel. David  
and Christine Mackenzie, who  
run it, are young and new to  
catering (Mr Mackenzie is said  
to have spent his school days in  
the London police force). But  
"like Avis, they try harder",  
says one correspondent, survey-  
ing the competition in Stray,  
and mistook soup "had just  
the right granitic colour".  
Mrs Mackenzie's shrewdly com-  
posed set meals, along with  
her scampi hollandaise, duck  
and fresh vegetables, and  
grape fillet made with good  
short pastry, all confirmed this  
impression, and if the owners  
are "almost embarrassingly  
keen to please", the visitor's  
reward is an unusual attention  
to detail—Molven water on  
the tables, since what comes  
out of the tap is healthy but  
peaty, and for an overnight  
guest "the only bedside lamp  
in Scotland bright enough to  
read by". There is a licence  
now, but wines are of little  
moment.

That cannot be said of Cul-  
loden House on Culloden Moor,  
whose claret—like the site of the  
hotel and the phrasing of the  
menu—are evidently  
chosen with an eye to the  
expectations of Americans  
who come to the Highlands  
expecting to strike it rich with  
oil, history, and gastronomy in  
the same breath. But subject to  
these limitations, there is  
promise in early reports of Mr  
McLennan's explicit attempts  
to "turn the hotel's clock  
back" with the service offered  
in this substantial eighteenth-  
century house, and though  
there is Aberdeen Angus, of  
course, it came with a deli-  
ciously piquant sauce in which  
gherkins and rosemary could  
be traced "and there are kip-  
pers and baps for breakfast.  
Many people who open  
hotels are refugees from some-  
thing or other. It might be  
unkind to describe the Rev.  
the Hon. Robin Buchanan-  
Smith (brother of the MP for  
North Angus and Mearns) as a  
refugee from the Kirk, for no  
doubt several ecclesiastical  
conferences will find their way  
to the Isle of Erika Hotel,  
Erika, in the winter months,  
and it can fairly be described  
as the ideal retreat, for the  
Buchanan-Smiths own the  
whole 300-acre near-island, and  
have only to bar the little  
bridge that connects them with  
mainland Argyll to be entirely  
private. The house, by that  
maestro of slip-up Scottish  
baronial style Hippolyte Blane,  
has been thoroughly moder-  
nized, no doubt on the princi-  
ple that  
It is the duty  
of the clergyman  
to give employment  
to the artisan,  
and over the past two summers  
praise has arrived for the tradi-

dional set dinners, with home-  
made soups, salmon and veni-  
son, and plenty of cream, from  
Erika's cows. Teas and break-  
fasts are traditional too, and  
not least welcome on the west  
coast: "there are books to  
read in the library".  
Cost aside, Motord remains  
the most comfortable way for  
a dweller in southern England  
or the Midlands to reach  
places as remote as these. But  
one of the minor rewards of  
the dual carriageway that now  
runs northward from Carlisle  
is that it has enabled hoteliers  
such as Roger and Marianne  
Worthy to take the Old Brig  
Run, a Telford post-horse route at  
Beestock on the old main road,  
and transform it into a com-  
paratively peaceful staging  
post, with cooking, distinctly  
noticeable in this bleak  
winter, and a good winter  
dish of well-browned pheasant in a  
cider sauce with creamed cab-  
bage made an itinerant Guide  
inspector wonder if the Low-  
lands were going in for high  
living at last. The wines are  
modest, but the bar is welcom-  
ing—not like those Scottish  
drinking dens where you feel  
the shade of John Knox is at  
your elbow.  
Dumain Park, Inverness, Tel.  
Inverness 30512. Meals 12.30-  
1.30, 7.30-9. Must book. Table  
d'hôte L £2.50, D £3.50, 6  
rooms. Bed and breakfast £5-  
£9; full board £80-£100 per  
week.  
Kristine's Kitchen, Mauid  
Bridge Hotel, Stray, Inverness-  
shire, Tel. Stray 222. Closed L  
(exc Sun); Sun D & Mon  
(non-ex). Meals 1-2 (Sun  
only), 7.30-9.45. Must book.  
Table d'hôte Sun L £2.25, D  
£4.50, 3 rooms. Bed and break-  
fast £5; dinner, bed and break-  
fast £8.75.  
Culloden House, Culloden  
Moor, Inverness-shire, Tel.  
Culloden Moor 461. Meals  
12.30-2, 7.45-9.55. Must book.  
Table d'hôte L £3, D £4.50, 21  
rooms. Bed and breakfast  
£5.50-£15; dinner, bed and  
breakfast £14-£20.  
Isle of Erika Hotel, Erika,  
Argyll, Tel. Ledaig 205. Meals  
1-2, 7.30-8.30. Must book. Table  
d'hôte L £2.50, D £4.50, 21  
rooms. Bed and breakfast  
£5.50-£15; dinner, bed and  
breakfast £14-£20.  
Old Brig Inn, Beestock, Dum-  
friesshire, Tel. Beestock 401.  
Meals 12.30-1.45, 7.15-9. Must  
book. D. Table d'hôte L £1.75,  
D £3, 8 rooms. Bed and break-  
fast £4.50.  
© Times Newspapers Ltd.  
and Good Food Guide  
(Consumers' Association and  
Hodder) 1976.

### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

Proclamation under Section 25 of the  
Patents Act 1949. Notice is hereby  
given that the following Patents have  
been granted by the Comptroller of  
Patents:—  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,567  
No. 1,234,567. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,568  
No. 1,234,568. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,569  
No. 1,234,569. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,570  
No. 1,234,570. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,571  
No. 1,234,571. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,572  
No. 1,234,572. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,573  
No. 1,234,573. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,574  
No. 1,234,574. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,575  
No. 1,234,575. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,576  
No. 1,234,576. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,577  
No. 1,234,577. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,578  
No. 1,234,578. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,579  
No. 1,234,579. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,580  
No. 1,234,580. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,581  
No. 1,234,581. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,582  
No. 1,234,582. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,583  
No. 1,234,583. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,584  
No. 1,234,584. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,585  
No. 1,234,585. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,586  
No. 1,234,586. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,587  
No. 1,234,587. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,588  
No. 1,234,588. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,589  
No. 1,234,589. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,590  
No. 1,234,590. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,591  
No. 1,234,591. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,592  
No. 1,234,592. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,593  
No. 1,234,593. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,594  
No. 1,234,594. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,595  
No. 1,234,595. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,596  
No. 1,234,596. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,597  
No. 1,234,597. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,598  
No. 1,234,598. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,599  
No. 1,234,599. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,600  
No. 1,234,600. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,601  
No. 1,234,601. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,602  
No. 1,234,602. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,603  
No. 1,234,603. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,604  
No. 1,234,604. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,605  
No. 1,234,605. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,606  
No. 1,234,606. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,607  
No. 1,234,607. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,608  
No. 1,234,608. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,609  
No. 1,234,609. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,610  
No. 1,234,610. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,611  
No. 1,234,611. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,612  
No. 1,234,612. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,613  
No. 1,234,613. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,614  
No. 1,234,614. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,615  
No. 1,234,615. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,616  
No. 1,234,616. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,617  
No. 1,234,617. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,618  
No. 1,234,618. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,619  
No. 1,234,619. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,620  
No. 1,234,620. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,621  
No. 1,234,621. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,622  
No. 1,234,622. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,623  
No. 1,234,623. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,624  
No. 1,234,624. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,625  
No. 1,234,625. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,626  
No. 1,234,626. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,627  
No. 1,234,627. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,628  
No. 1,234,628. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,629  
No. 1,234,629. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,630  
No. 1,234,630. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,631  
No. 1,234,631. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,632  
No. 1,234,632. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,633  
No. 1,234,633. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,634  
No. 1,234,634. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,635  
No. 1,234,635. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,636  
No. 1,234,636. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,637  
No. 1,234,637. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,638  
No. 1,234,638. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,639  
No. 1,234,639. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,640  
No. 1,234,640. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,641  
No. 1,234,641. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,642  
No. 1,234,642. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,643  
No. 1,234,643. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,644  
No. 1,234,644. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,645  
No. 1,234,645. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,646  
No. 1,234,646. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,647  
No. 1,234,647. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,648  
No. 1,234,648. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,649  
No. 1,234,649. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,650  
No. 1,234,650. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,651  
No. 1,234,651. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,652  
No. 1,234,652. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,653  
No. 1,234,653. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,654  
No. 1,234,654. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,655  
No. 1,234,655. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,656  
No. 1,234,656. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,657  
No. 1,234,657. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,658  
No. 1,234,658. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,659  
No. 1,234,659. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,660  
No. 1,234,660. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,661  
No. 1,234,661. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,662  
No. 1,234,662. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,663  
No. 1,234,663. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,664  
No. 1,234,664. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,665  
No. 1,234,665. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,666  
No. 1,234,666. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,667  
No. 1,234,667. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,668  
No. 1,234,668. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,669  
No. 1,234,669. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,670  
No. 1,234,670. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,671  
No. 1,234,671. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,672  
No. 1,234,672. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,673  
No. 1,234,673. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,674  
No. 1,234,674. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,675  
No. 1,234,675. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,676  
No. 1,234,676. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,677  
No. 1,234,677. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,678  
No. 1,234,678. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,679  
No. 1,234,679. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,680  
No. 1,234,680. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,681  
No. 1,234,681. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,682  
No. 1,234,682. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,683  
No. 1,234,683. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,684  
No. 1,234,684. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,685  
No. 1,234,685. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,686  
No. 1,234,686. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,687  
No. 1,234,687. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,688  
No. 1,234,688. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,689  
No. 1,234,689. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,690  
No. 1,234,690. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,691  
No. 1,234,691. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,692  
No. 1,234,692. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,693  
No. 1,234,693. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,694  
No. 1,234,694. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,695  
No. 1,234,695. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,696  
No. 1,234,696. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,697  
No. 1,234,697. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,698  
No. 1,234,698. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,699  
No. 1,234,699. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,700  
No. 1,234,700. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,701  
No. 1,234,701. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,702  
No. 1,234,702. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,703  
No. 1,234,703. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,704  
No. 1,234,704. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,705  
No. 1,234,705. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,706  
No. 1,234,706. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,707  
No. 1,234,707. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,708  
No. 1,234,708. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,709  
No. 1,234,709. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,710  
No. 1,234,710. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,711  
No. 1,234,711. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,712  
No. 1,234,712. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,713  
No. 1,234,713. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,714  
No. 1,234,714. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,715  
No. 1,234,715. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,716  
No. 1,234,716. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,717  
No. 1,234,717. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,718  
No. 1,234,718. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,719  
No. 1,234,719. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,720  
No. 1,234,720. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,721  
No. 1,234,721. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,722  
No. 1,234,722. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,723  
No. 1,234,723. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,724  
No. 1,234,724. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,725  
No. 1,234,725. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,726  
No. 1,234,726. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,727  
No. 1,234,727. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,728  
No. 1,234,728. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,729  
No. 1,234,729. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,730  
No. 1,234,730. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,731  
No. 1,234,731. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,732  
No. 1,234,732. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,733  
No. 1,234,733. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,734  
No. 1,234,734. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,735  
No. 1,234,735. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,736  
No. 1,234,736. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,737  
No. 1,234,737. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,738  
No. 1,234,738. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,739  
No. 1,234,739. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,740  
No. 1,234,740. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,741  
No. 1,234,741. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,742  
No. 1,234,742. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,743  
No. 1,234,743. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,744  
No. 1,234,744. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,745  
No. 1,234,745. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,746  
No. 1,234,746. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,747  
No. 1,234,747. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,748  
No. 1,234,748. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,749  
No. 1,234,749. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,750  
No. 1,234,750. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,751  
No. 1,234,751. Invention for a new and  
improved method of...  
In the Matter of L. A. P. No. 1,234,752  
No. 1,234,752. Invention for a new





Bobby Charlton and George Best: An exotic treat for star-struck fans.

## Sportsview

### Soccer on a shoestring among the Irish

Football has never succeeded in establishing itself as one of the central concerns of the Irish. This season the gulf has been more noticeable than usual, between the English *Match of the Day* programme, watched on Saturday nights by hundreds of thousands and the football matches played the following afternoon in front of sparse crowds rarely reaching four figures. Even so, interest in high, stoked by Athlone Town's valiant display against AC Milan in the UEFA Cup, achieving a goalless draw in the home leg, missing a penalty to boot. The scouts for English clubs are seething around the touchlines, hoping to pick up another Johnny Giles or Don Givens on the cheap. One such youth, Martin Murray, went to Everton a couple of months ago, but no English gold crossed the Irish sea in return, as he played for the League's only amateur club, the aptly-named Home Farm.

The second half of the season, though, has a new twist. Following Cork Celtic's lead in hiring George Best to play for them at about £50 a minute, Waterford have signed his former Manchester United colleague Bobby Charlton. If all goes according to plan, Best and Charlton should face one another in serious competition in Cork tomorrow—an exotic treat for Ireland's host of United fans, many of whom take the plane to Manchester at the weekends rather than sup the humble fare of the League of Ireland.

The pace has been set this season by Finn Harps, playing well in tune, as the Irish players assure us. They owe their lofty position to a scoring machine called Brendan Bradley, who has found the net 20 times so far, and is among the leading goalscorers in Europe. Why, one asks, is he not delighting English crowds with his art? The answer is that he did spend a year with Lincoln City not long ago, but he did not score much, got homesick, and came home. This is not an uncommon pattern of events. Farther down the list of scorers, with seven goals, is a familiar name. Bobby Tambling, former England international and hero of Stamford Bridge before the sixties, is playing for Cork Celtic, in the south-west tip of the island.

Tambling lives a fair way out of Cork in the fishing village of Kinsale, where James J. landed his troops before moving north to fight the battle of the Boyne. The gunfire of Bogside and South Armagh is very distant for Tambling. Slightly bow-legged and wearing a battered sheepskin, Tambling can be easily passed for a farmer, as he picks his way across the muddy main street.

"I reckon I'm just as fit now as I was while I was at Chelsea, even though the facilities are less luxurious. Of course it's harder now. I'm 34 and not getting any younger. But even so, I reckon I've got another four years of football in me. The pace of Irish soccer is slower, as you'd expect. Organization is virtually non-existent in most of these teams. The game is out of the control of the coaches, and that's one of the things that makes it so entertaining to watch. The coaches just haven't caught up yet."

Not only coaches but defenders took a while to catch up with Tambling. In his first season with two years ago, Cork Celtic won the League for the first time in their history. The following autumn Tambling was made manager as the team entered

the European Cup, but Cork drew the joker—Ararat Erevan deep in Soviet Armenia, and instead of being the financial windfall the club had hoped, the European Cup nearly made them bankrupt. Since then the crisis has been acute, but it resulted in the idea being hatched of turning George Best, the original playboy of the Western World down to Cork with the offer of £500 and a night in Kinsale.

Accordingly Tambling, who had never met Best, was dispatched to the bearded Louth's hotel, where he was to drink carrot juice and talk turkey. Best agreed, arrived on Boxing Day, and the team dutifully lost 2-0. But the crowd of 12,000 was more than six times the usual, and the venture showed such a profit that they immediately hired him for more.

"We lost that match because we were unable to organize around Best, to make use of him. We've got a couple of midfield players who are just great going forward, they've got all the touches, laying balls off, dribbling through, but will they tackle back? Will they hell. I do my best. I take them to one side during training sessions and suggest to them that this is what they must do, but you have to do it very gently. They might just up and leave you."

It did not take Tambling long to stumble across the essential difference between football and the game across the water. In England football has glamour, everyone identifies with their local team even if they do not go to watch them; football clubs are besieged by youngsters who wish to chance their arm, or foot. Not so in the Republic. Ireland is the only country in Europe where football is not the national game and where there is no professional sporting tradition. The massed forces of the amateur Gaelic sports have seen to that. In Ireland it is difficult to persuade youngsters to become professional footballers.

"I have in my pocket details of two promising players, and we would perhaps like to sign them. But what can I sign them? A maximum of about fifteen quid, and that's it. Training three nights a week under floodlights at the ground, well we call them floodlights, but in fact they're just lights stuck on telegraph poles. So it's impossible to do any real coaching, as they can't see the ball until it's on them. For that I'd be taking them away from their home club where they're playing with their friends in front of the people they know. I don't blame them for not wanting to come."

"A couple of weeks ago I was at Stamford Bridge. They all said when you come back when are you going to manage an English club? They thought I had gone to Ireland to prove myself, to serve an apprenticeship for a couple of years before returning to England. They couldn't understand that this is now our life. We've built our own bungalow, put our names down for a telephone, and in Ireland that means a wait of two years. We're here for good."

In the muddy street, outside the gates of one of Kinsale's many churches, some boys were kicking a football about. They wouldn't understand that this is now our life. We've built our own bungalow, put our names down for a telephone, and in Ireland that means a wait of two years. We're here for good."

Alan Stewart

# 'No cod left by 1980' is the harsh message Iceland's Prime Minister is taking to Chequers

The British Government and the Hull, Fleetwood and Grimsby trawlermen must not be fooled. The message that Mr Geir Halgrimsson, Prime Minister of Iceland, brings with him this weekend to Mr Wilson at Chequers is going to be even more unpalatable than his previous negotiating position at the start of the so-called third cod war two months ago.

What Mr Wilson will hear is that the whims and demands of a unique alliance of marine biology and internal politics leave Iceland with almost no negotiating margin, and that Britain will have to face the fact that in the years to come she will not be allowed to take any significant tonnage of cod from Icelandic waters. And Mr Halgrimsson and his people have that uncanny certainty about their position that comes from the knowledge that they have both time, and right, on their side.

The importance of the biological factor in Iceland's negotiating stance was certainly misunderstood by Mr Hattersley when he went to Reykjavik last November. At that time British trawlermen were taking between 110,000 and 140,000 tons of cod a year from Iceland's agreed exclusive economic zone of 50 miles around the island. In 1973, however, a bilateral agreement signed in 1973 in solution of the second cod war.

From an Icelandic viewpoint this agreement was made to give British trawlermen a chance to adjust to the harsh conditions that economics and conservation would be bringing about in future. Clearly, however,

the trawler owners and their skippers regarded this agreement as a licence simply to take this tonnage in the long term, and it was this message that Mr Hattersley took with him in November.

His initial request for 130,000 tons for a period of ten years showed him to be completely out of tune with Icelandic conservation fears. They in turn regarded his manner as arrogant and bullying. As the editor of the most powerful government supporting paper said: "I don't think the British should send Mr Hattersley to Iceland again." Even his predecessor, Lady Tweedsmuir, whom the Icelanders found to be something of a phenomenon in 1973, has been a understanding of their problems, they now feel.

What the Government and the trawlermen have failed to come to grips with is that the Icelanders are genuinely, and with some justification, fearful of losing their entire cod stocks if the present level of fishing continues through this year and the next. Fish forms 75 per cent of their exports, and cod more than half of this.

The Icelanders' fears for their cod stocks are based on the findings of both their own and British marine biologists. These are in complete agreement that the cod is at present being vastly over-fished and in fact their findings cover to one degree or another some 30 out of the 32 edible species fished in the north-east Atlantic.

While both are agreed that there must be a severe reduction in the level of fishing of Icelandic cod from the 1974 level of 375,000 tons or the 1970 peak of over 470,000 tons, they differ slightly in their estimates of an acceptable 1976 catch. The Icelandic

biologists estimate the maximum acceptable yield at 230,000 tons while the British, using different techniques, arrive at a figure between 250,000 and 365,000 tons.

Both are agreed that there must also be a severe reduction in the fishing of cod below 7 years old (the first spawning age) to ensure the survival of the species. This can only be ensured by an increase in permissible mesh size of nets, and the closing off of spawning grounds when necessary. Icelanders remember only too well the Scandinavian herring disaster of the 1940s that reduced the herring population off Iceland from 85 million tons in 1953 to almost nothing by 1970, a disaster that could have been averted by adequate conservation methods. The marine biologists reckon that there will be no cod left by 1980 if Icelandic and British trawlermen do not heed the limits they have set for catches.

If we consider that the Icelandic fleet has the capacity to fish the maximum allowable yield themselves, and have been doing just that and more in the past few years, we must begin to recognize the seriousness with which they view the presence of foreign trawlers off their coast. What is more, while it is true that Britain has the largest trawling fleet in Icelandic waters, the Faroe Islanders, the Germans, the French, the Norwegians and the Belgians have all been taking a proportion of cod.

In view of this, and in view of the undisputed fact that every cod now caught by a foreign trawler is one of the Icelandic boats, the Icelandic public opinion regarded the initial Icelandic offer last November of 65,000 tons of fish, of

which 60,000 would be cod, as far too generous.

The active presence of Royal Navy frigates within the previously recognized 50-mile limit has reinforced that option to the extent that a similar offer is now out of the question. Icelanders are outraged at what they call British "bullying tactics" and many feel that Britain has forfeited the right to any fish whatsoever from Icelandic waters.

While political realism about his international responsibilities might make Mr Halgrimsson wish to make as generous an offer as possible within the conservation framework, he is only too aware that his coalition government would certainly topple on any offer even in the vicinity of 65,000 tons. This dilemma must inevitably militate against the possibility of a quick settlement.

While the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference failed entirely to settle the question of the 200-mile limit, Britain now supports that limit and by some time next year both Britain and the United States are expected to have declared 200-mile limits of their own.

In Britain's case a desire to ensure sovereignty over all her off-shore oil stocks is a major inducement and at that point, a Navy or unauthorised trawler presence within the Icelandic limits becomes morally indefensible.

The irony of the 200-mile limit dispute, however, is that although it has become confused in the public mind with the dispute over cod, it is pretty much a separate issue. Most cod spawn within 20 miles of Iceland's coastline and more than 90 per cent of the catch is within the previously declared 50-mile limit. While this limit was not recognized by the International Court when it gave

judgment on the last dispute, bilateral agreement made between Britain and Iceland prior to the judgment constitutes, in the view, a de facto recognition of 50-mile zone.

It is within this limit that the trawlers have been fishing, and egg protection in the two months, and it is within this limit that 46 out of the usual 50 fishing vessels are based. The threat to the renewal of Navy protection of Icelandic coast guard vessels attempting to enforce Icelandic fishing laws is therefore very real.

The message is clear. The must face up to reality, for the making an ass of themselves by on a nation of only 216,000 with no army, airforce or navy.

While the Icelanders are not averse to Britain's initiative in unemployment problems, they face massive inflation—20 per cent last year—and even more their very existence on their island and bleak island is threatened by the continuing presence of British trawling fleets.

As one young geologist said, pressing the feelings of his countrymen: "I realize how terrible the situation is, but please don't let us to alleviate your unemployment situation."

"You must understand that it is just not acceptable today to live off the natural resources of another country. The fish are and without the cod we would leave the country in which we survived for 1,100 years. This is the message Mr Wilson will be hearing at Chequers this weekend."

Jon Nilsen

Rita Hayworth looks back on life as a super-star

## How Gilda became a secret weapon

The sad pictures of Rita Hayworth being escorted from the aeroplane at Hollywood tell only half the story of a faded star's grapple with reality. When I met her recently at her home in Beverly Hills, another aspect became very obvious: she knows she is no longer a box office attraction, but desperately wants to be remembered.

The most hurtful thing you could suggest in her presence would be that she stopped working once GIs stopped carrying her picture in their wallets. "You know, people are ringing up with offers of pictures all the time," she said. "I'm working on a script at this moment and I always have four or five scripts going at one time or another—so that if one doesn't work, you can be sure you have another to fall back on."

Indeed, although it may have escaped the attention of the people anxious to publish her professional obituary, Rita Hayworth made seven pictures in the years 1966 to 1972. The trouble was that none of them was a *Gilda*, a *Cover Girl*, or a *Yankee Doodle Girl*. With titles like *Sons of Satan* and *Road to Salina*, they seemed destined for obscurity before they were released. And two films for which she was signed were made without her. *Satan's Mistress* and *Turner* took the role she was due to play in *Persecution* and *Kim Novak* starred in *Witness* *Madness*.

She is not the easiest person to meet. I first tried to find her a day after she made her television debut. But she called it off after the show was aired because she said she was embarrassed at the way she looked on the screen and didn't want to meet anyone.

When we did finally get together, she was kind, friendly and willing to answer questions. She certainly didn't look like the girl who with Betty Grable had been one of America's secret weapons. She did not seem nearly as tall as I thought she would be, but she was instantly recognizable. All we drank was coffee.

One thing she made clear from the start: she didn't have the slightest regret about once being a big star, even if it had meant her whole life being exposed. I was trained in ballet and Spanish dancing and all the other dancing there was from the time I was four years old. So how could I have any regrets? My life wasn't my own. But I knew it was to be expected. I was part of a show business that was just like the acting and dancing. And of course, it was a thrill to be recognized all the time.

Hardly the sort of thing one would expect to hear, particularly in view of this week's newspaper pictures. But there was always the contrast between the stormy private life she seemed constantly to provoke



Rita Hayworth today, and below as Salome with Stewart Granger.



and the sheer professionalism that went into her work in those early Columbia musicals.

Fred Astaire, who had sought her out to star with him in an almost-forgotten Cole Porter film called *You'll Never Get Rich*, was so delighted with her performance that he asked the studio to find him another property. This turned out to be *You'll Never Get Rich*. When it was released, *Time* magazine described her as Astaire's finest partner—and that was after nine films with Ginger Rogers.

It was as Margarita Carmen Cansino that Rita Hayworth first went to Hollywood in 1935—and made a film called *Paddy O'Day*. She later turned up in a score of *Blondie* pictures and other supporting features.

*You'll Never Get Rich*—a really incorrect prediction as far as she was concerned—signalled the start of a career that included a number of very impressive roles.

One of her own favourites, she told me, was that of Sadie Thompson in the screen version of Somerset Maugham's *Rain*.

"It was a good picture for me. It had a very moral story."

On the memories of Hollywood were not so pleasant. Columbia, she says, turned her into a "slave". "I couldn't always turn down things. I had a seven-year contract and after that they asked me to sign for another seven years and then another. It seems I was there for a very long time."

It was Columbia's iron dictator Harry Cohn who first gave her the name Rita Hayworth, which was in fact her mother's maiden name. "He thought Cansino was too foreign sounding," she explained. In fact he was grooming her for what she became—the All-American Girl.

Few people have happy memories of Harry Cohn. Rita's are clouded because he never allowed her to sing in his pictures—although she appeared to do so. Every time her lips moved for a song, someone else's voice was used. "I wasn't too pleased about that, I can tell you."

But she was pleased to get the chance to branch out from down to earth straight drama. "I was very happy to do both acting and dancing. You can't keep on dancing for ever—that's too tough. And there are a lot of people who can't do anything."

Fans were a problem at first. "Sometimes the pressure when I came out of a theatre was terrible. Everybody was looking at you. It got a little scary at first. But I learnt not to be afraid of them."

Nor does she miss those times, she insisted. "That's part of another thing," she said almost spitting out the words and raising her voice as she did so.

Her two daughters, Rebecca, by Orson Welles and Yvonne, by Aly Khan, were born in a blaze of publicity. But she said they have managed to live their own lives. "They went away to school and didn't have to be bothered about it." She wouldn't mind if either of them went into show business, she said. The party that promises to be not in the profession right now, but if they want to do so they can try—but it takes a lot of work."

If they were to try, however, she would prefer that they be unities would not come in what she calls "this decadent decade".

"I don't like the permissive cinema and some of it goes further than that. The way some very bad language. I wouldn't do anything like that."

Five marriages and a tempestuous career have all gone to make Rita Hayworth the archetype Hollywood super star of the past. She deserves to be remembered, too, as a very good actress and a beautiful dancer.

Michael Freedland

## Concorde from the pilot's point of view

Although Concorde is an elegant creature, the narrow body and slender delta shape of the wing were not designed for aesthetic reasons, but to cope with the problems of supersonic flight. It is not just faster than any other civil aircraft in the world, but a whole order of magnitude faster.

The narrow body means that the pilots have a smaller flight deck in which to work, and sitting 37 feet ahead of the nose-wheel and 97 ahead of the main wheels requires a fresh approach on the ground. When taking a sharp turn, one must aim apparently to overshoot the corner by a considerable margin if the mainwheels are not to cut the corner. I found this an odd experience, as an observer on the flight deck to be swinging over the grass when the rest of the aircraft was still on the concrete.

With a windscreen about on a level with a third storey window, one is not aware of acceleration until one realises that the take-off speed of over 200 miles an hour has been achieved in 40 seconds.

Once clear of the airfield, and before accelerating further, the pilot has been dropped to give the best view, is brought up fully, and a low transparent visor slides up and back to mate with the top of the windscreen. It is like looking at the world through a long greenhouse.

### Getting the right balance

The climb is made initially at about 650 mph—subsonic, but faster than conventional airliners. Penetrating the sound barrier is in fact something of an anti-climax for passengers. They may hear the reheats go on, but otherwise nothing occurs in the smoothness of the flight. One is not aware of acceleration until one realises that the take-off speed of over 200 miles an hour has been achieved in 40 seconds.

On the flight deck, there is a little more to think about. As the speed of sound is approached large changes occur in the airflow around the wing, and if nothing were done about it, the aircraft would enter a stall. The flight engineer transfers hundreds of gallons of fuel from the forward tanks to the trim tanks at the rear of the aircraft, for balance, and a complex auto-stabilization system deals with the changing effectiveness of the flying controls. Precise flying is needed at this point, and three main parameters have to be observed: the maximum operating speed, the maximum operating Mach number and the maximum operating temperature.

At speeds over 1,000 mph, the aircraft's skin temperature is raised by friction to a thing above 100 deg C. It is not dangerous in itself, but the temperature is able to rise above 127 deg C in very long periods, it will be the fatigue life of the skin and result in an economic penalty. One is constantly aware of cost when flying in Concorde. For example, by the time it has reached twice the speed of sound—Mach 2 or 1,500—its cruising speed—it will have consumed some 21 tonnes of fuel out of the 94 tonnes available with 5,775 gallons of expensive kerosene.

Flight at supersonic speeds presents no particular problems to the pilot, though he is appreciated that more average anticipation is when the radius of a manoeuvre is decreased to 100 and 60,000 feet, where a corse operates, there are other civil traffic, neither there any cloud. Mostly, it is perfectly smooth, the speed of the engines is left behind and the aircraft is allowed only over the sparsely inhabited areas, the few people below to hear the sonic boom as the aircraft passes, invisible as it is in the naked eye at such heights.

Final consumption was about 6,000 gallons an hour during supersonic flight, lower levels, the specific consumption rises significantly. It is important that the aircraft is decelerated progressively so as to arrive at terminal airfield at 280 mph.

The speed for the approach varies between 200 and 280 mph, according to the weight of the aircraft and the altitude. The aircraft is allowed a nose-up attitude of 11 deg to achieve the glide path. The drop nose has to be lowered fully if sight of the runway is not to be lost, and Concorde comes in to land looking like a bird of prey.

The pilot is now about 100 feet above the wheels, touchdown judgment difficult so the co-pilot calls out heights from the radio menu during the last 100 ft. The power is pulled off about 20 feet and a rearward movement of the tail column is all that is required to settle on the runway. The nose has a long way to come down, but as the wheel touches, the engines put into reverse thrust and brakes applied.

The problems associated with the design of supersonic aircraft are considerable, and really is a supreme achievement on the part of designers and the test pilots that they have refined the controls and systems to a point that from the pilot's view, Concorde flies like a conventional aeroplane.

Captain R. E. Gillman

The author is a retired pilot who now works as an aircraft consultant.

it takes real class to turn your nose down.



## Will the voters of Coventry spread cheer for Mrs Thatcher?

The Tory revival, if revival it really is, will find a measure that all can read for themselves in coming months. There will be the parliamentary election in Maurice Edelman's old seat in Coventry, which he held with a majority of 7,488. In May we shall have the district council elections in England and Wales. Both should provide a good test of the public mood. Just as Mr Wilson will be under scrutiny, so will Mrs Thatcher. While pronouncing on the Government's record and reputation, the voters will also be assessing the Tory alternative. What are the prospects?

There are Conservatives who maintain that Coventry, North West, can be won. Myself, I do not believe it. Labour's majority can be reduced, however, and that is the likelihood. A truly severe loss of support for the

Government would naturally hearten the Conservatives and encourage their larger hopes.

In the district councils the Tories will need to do better than they did in the local government elections last year, when their net gain—208 seats—was scarcely impressive. They will have to improve on that if they are to feel any confidence in the outcome of an early general election.

Not that we need expect an early general election, in spite of Mrs Thatcher's expressed desire to bring one on this year—this very year, 1976. While little (if anything) is certain in life, there is always a weight—even a law-of-probability. This suggests that Mrs Wilson will continue to govern quite contentedly for a long time to come, majority or no majority.

Far from being put off, discomfited or disconcerted by the arithmetic (stuff for the sober-

sides, not the romantics) he accepts it with equanimity, resolution, and even—I suspect—grit. He may be wrong, but he is not lacking in spirit. Mr Wilson is the most accomplished parliamentarian of his day and generation; and he knows it. Those who doubt that he is dangerously underestimating his capacity for survival.

Mrs Thatcher is not to be numbered among them. She may not know Mr Wilson very well; but she has some understanding of him; she has taken his measure; she can see what she is up against.

Her hopes of an election this year are no doubt misplaced although understandable. She could hardly expect to bring one off by action in the House of Commons designed to secure a series of Government defeats.

If defeats were threatened over measures of importance, on a scale sufficient to imperil or

unsettle the Government, then the Government would simply go easy on legislation. In the result, we would have more government and less legislation.

Mr Wilson was not born yesterday—he knows what to do. Returning to the district council elections and their value in judging the wider political outlook, I see that the current *Politics Today*, an excellent little compendium produced by the Conservative Research Department, has no more than this to say about the bureaucracy: "The Community Land Act will involve nearly 13,000 extra staff at local level with a further 1,000 civil servants" and between March and June last year "full-time local government staff increased by 10,700 and part-time staff by 13,200."

Much more will need to be done in the next three months. The swollen and swelling army of public ser-

vants, great and small, national and local, has become a political issue of magnitude, for the first time in our history. The party that promises to cut them down can be sure of immense electoral support. A commitment, a pledge, to reduce the massed ranks of officialdom—not only in numbers but in authority as well—would be worth hundreds of thousands of votes. Who but the Tories could undertake to do that?

The weight of the bureaucracy has become offensive—intolerably so, as some of the best of our public servants are ready to acknowledge (at least in private). Nor that they themselves are to blame: the vast cohorts are the product—the creation—of a Government incurably addicted to ever more public control, such is the philosophy of the Labour

Party.

But the Tories are guilty, too, and in consequence handicapped, for the offence is nowhere more apparent than in the development of local government, since the unhappy reforms or reorganization introduced by the late Conservative administration. There can be no doubt that the resulting disturbance and expense will haunt the Tories for many a long day as a lasting source of disaffection, of alienation.

It would seem, therefore, that Mrs Thatcher must go farther still in disavowing some of her predecessor's policies if she is to have any real success. A promise to limit and reduce the public service, not least the cost of local government, could hardly fail to assist her progress towards 10 Downing Street.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1976

George Hutchinson



THE TIMES  
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## XT TIME ROUND

of inflation in Britain wedged down dramatically a past six months. The y and effective acceptance of the £6 limit on pay increases in August has played a role in this deceleration, even if it is an important element in attribution has been in the rise in unemployment which such a reduction in implies.

personal courage and ship of Mr Jack Jones, ural secretary of the rt and General Workers' contributed decisively to blishment of the £6 a y increase limit in the f of last year. Therefore, ention and serious regard be paid to Mr Jones's s on what should follow it from the beginning July.

ing in Manchester yesterday Jones warned against the flat rate principle, as some folk be urging", he suggested lead to differences sions—many industrial many workers would, in efer to prolong the "policy for a period after He also warned that cy of pay must be comd by a policy "designed ve full employment if operation is to maintain ty among the workers", contradicts what the r of the Exchequer said n the month, that "alre must continue a volumes policy in the next and the one after

## STEP NEARER AN ARMS PACT

ic speculation over a reement (strategic arms n talks) was first brought rt by a careful State ent denial, then encourage more by confirmation issinger's visit to Moscow promise of new proposals h sides. He now returns ington with no new arms pact likely before the at the earliest, but with e of one assuming a istinct shape on the

face of it, the progress then Moscow talks seems been substantial. It has deley accepted that a awkward issue stande way of a Salt-2 agreee involved the Soviet bomber and the Ameri- loment of a long-range issile system. Should ould they not be in adding up the 2,400 eapon systems allowed nder the framework etween Mr Ford and Mr at Vladivostok? It ar the Russians have

## SIDED AGREEMENT IN STEEL

to pour cold water on ment signed in London y union leaders and of the British Steel ion. At first sight, the representatives appear to ed virtually all that ght; the BSC, after all g and puffing of recent as made very little tress along the road to duced manning levels ased efficiency.

ve-page joint statement e end of the marassions is spattered with s of good intent. The s believe, for example, e corporation should be ed into a profitable, e, high productivity in- mparable with its major competitors". All are a the industry's success on its ability to supply using industry both at d abroad at international- etive prices and quali- It is agreed that "the e reductions in man- ust take place". And e corporation's threat

**Vest Africa**  
Peter Katjavivi  
organization I represent far from sharing Chief confidence (Letters, Dec- ber) that Namibia is now on the road to indepen- dence. All the factors in the nation—particularly South gression in Angola, using rational territory of s a base-point firmly to ica's desire to consolidate d its power in Southern r South Africa the main- its illegal occupation of central to this strategy. present Namibian context South African militariza- intense persecution of members and supporters, blandness about "pres- self-government" from ca is extraordinary. Your ight be forgiven for mak- the Chief's letter—that for Namibia's freedom had, and only the details

that probably, it cannot be, I do not think, based on a flat sum for everybody... I think you have to allow for precisely the corrections of anomalies, the restoration of differentials, higher pay for people who increase their productivity very substantially by their own efforts and, of course, some account of what the market demand for different skills is.

Mr Jones represents the largest union in the country and one which includes a large proportion of workers with below average earnings. It is therefore natural and proper for him to speak up on behalf of his own union's interests, which certainly favour a flat rate ceiling.

It will, however, be most important when the Government and the TUC settle down to the protracted talks about what to follow the £6 limit, that additional interests are seen in their national perspective. The common interest requires that inflation be arrested, which essentially depends on progressive defuelling of the flow of monetary spending power until it is rising no faster than the sustainable real increase in national productivity year by year.

Given that basic restraint, it is then in the interests of working people and the general standard of living in the short term that as few people as possible should price themselves out of work by excessive collective pay settlements. Arbitrarily anything above 23 per cent on average is excessive, whereas the £6 limit is equivalent to about 10 per cent.

If allowance is made for some easing of anomalies and other special cases, there is strictly no justification for any norm above zero. Zero, moreover, has the merit that it is the only quantity which has the same impact whether expressed as a flat rate or as a percentage limit. Such a norm would, however, be generally agreed to be politically unrealistic.

This must probably be accepted, although it is worth pausing for a moment to reflect on the irrationality of a society in which something which every one agrees would benefit every one is not even acceptable to a bare majority. On the other hand it is important that there should be a decisive reduction next year in the excess of pay settlements over productivity gains; and this means that 5 per cent will be the maximum tolerable average increase, which after allowance for correction of anomalies and special cases implies a norm of perhaps 2½ per cent.

Expressed as flat rate this would imply a norm of about £1.65p. It must be obvious that the application of such a limit would produce intolerable rigidities and anomalies. It is not merely that there is no prospect whatever, as Mr Joe Gormley made clear last night, of the higher paid working groups, like the mineworkers, accepting any such restriction. But the impact on middle management and higher skilled groups would be disastrous. (Last night Mr Len Murray understandably, perhaps wisely, refused to be drawn on the form of the next stage.) It is one thing for such groups to have accepted one year's sacrifice in order to turn the corner of inflation as an overriding national necessity. It is quite another to offer them an indefinite prospect of pay equalization.

After a year in which a flat rate ceiling has been accepted by almost all sections of society it will only be seen to be fair that the next phase of restraint should be expressed in percentage form. Even this can only be regarded as a transitional stage towards a restoration of market criteria for determining rewards. That will only be possible when governments are able to set their faces absolutely against inflationary fiscal and monetary policies and when as a result the normal, visible and direct consequence of securing excessive pay settlements by collective pressure is loss of employment.

needed to be worked out. This is of course the object of South Africa's "detente" policy in Namibia. South Africa hopes to disguise the fraudulence of its "constitutional talks", the mechanism it has initiated for installing a puppet Government in our country. In fact, misrepresentation seems to be the Chief's aim. He accuses SWAPO of boycotting elections and thus revealing that we are "Soviet-dominated" and "anti-democratic". The Chief knows as well as I do that the only elections held in South Africa-occupied Namibia are for Benetton governments or Benetton-orientated "tribal councils". SWAPO, as the organization representing the desire of "ordinary Namibians" for South Africa's total withdrawal and for peace, freedom and independence in a unitary state, has consistently boycotted elections for a system designed to enforce the division and exploitation of our people and to ensure the South African occupation. But the anti-communist smear is a familiar tactic

for a moment to reflect on the irrationality of a society in which something which every one agrees would benefit every one is not even acceptable to a bare majority. On the other hand it is important that there should be a decisive reduction next year in the excess of pay settlements over productivity gains; and this means that 5 per cent will be the maximum tolerable average increase, which after allowance for correction of anomalies and special cases implies a norm of perhaps 2½ per cent.

Expressed as flat rate this would imply a norm of about £1.65p. It must be obvious that the application of such a limit would produce intolerable rigidities and anomalies. It is not merely that there is no prospect whatever, as Mr Joe Gormley made clear last night, of the higher paid working groups, like the mineworkers, accepting any such restriction. But the impact on middle management and higher skilled groups would be disastrous. (Last night Mr Len Murray understandably, perhaps wisely, refused to be drawn on the form of the next stage.) It is one thing for such groups to have accepted one year's sacrifice in order to turn the corner of inflation as an overriding national necessity. It is quite another to offer them an indefinite prospect of pay equalization.

After a year in which a flat rate ceiling has been accepted by almost all sections of society it will only be seen to be fair that the next phase of restraint should be expressed in percentage form. Even this can only be regarded as a transitional stage towards a restoration of market criteria for determining rewards. That will only be possible when governments are able to set their faces absolutely against inflationary fiscal and monetary policies and when as a result the normal, visible and direct consequence of securing excessive pay settlements by collective pressure is loss of employment.

represents only one weapon. On the other hand, the habit of equating one with the other has become so common that the Moscow proposals could cause consternation in Washington. The 1972 Salt-1 agreement came under fire in the United States because of the loose rein it imposed upon the Soviet Union as they galloped along in the arms race. The Vladivostok accord was further criticized because of the unnecessarily high ceiling it imposed on both superpowers. The American Administration, in presidential year, is seeking praise not opprobrium and will want to take soundings of public opinion before making an irrevocable decision.

In addition to the definition of a "heavy" missile which should help to remove some of the arguments resulting from Salt-1, the proposals put forward at Moscow have shown a mutual desire to make progress. Champagne for congratulation is premature at this stage; but it is not yet needed for consolation either.

weeks of the date when jobs are declared redundant, then "other redundancy measures will have to be applied" but the men's leaders have not accepted this.

On the credit side, however, is the fact that an agreement of sorts has been reached. Without it, there is little doubt that existing disputes would have been made official, and these could in turn have rapidly led to a national strike. Mr Bob Scholey, the corporation's chief executive, said of the unions' pledges after the meeting: "You have to believe someone at some time and we believe them. You must start out in a spirit of trust." If his faith proves to be well placed—and most of the union leaders concerned have shown a statesmanlike spirit during the talks—then yesterday's agreement could bring about the essential improvement in the industry's fortunes. If it is not, or if the national union officials demonstrate an inability to control their men, then catastrophe has merely been postponed.

and the Chief has no less a partner in this than Mr Vorster himself. Our discussion paper on the constitution of independent Namibia, to which the Chief refers, represents the Chief's view of our party as a whole about the society we are fighting for. And it lays down the conditions for a genuinely democratic "solution" in Namibia: complete withdrawal of South African police and army, and the holding of free national elections under UN supervision and control. To believe, as the Chief claims to, that the present South African initiatives in Namibia can "lay the foundation for a secure and independent state" is to be willfully blind to the intensification of the South African occupation of Namibia and South Africa's aggressive ambitions in Africa. Yours truly, PETER H. KATJAVIVI, SWAPO representative in the UK and Western Europe, South West Africa People's Organisation, 21-25 Tabernacle Street, EC2.

## Concorde: magnificent achievement and human problems

From Mrs June George

Sir, Your readers, when trying to decide about the arguments for and against Concorde, might be interested in the story of my father, Dr A. A. Griffith. He was an aeronautical engineer concerned in most of his working life, with the development of the jet engine.

In the mid 1930s, convinced that there would be another war, my father, then working at the Royal Aircraft Establishment in Farnborough, tried to get money from the government to develop the jet engine. I remember, as a child of five or six years, the excitement in my family, and his anger and disappointment when he returned from London having had his request refused. According to the government there would not be another war.

In the early 1950s my father had another idea. By this time he was working for Rolls-Royce, where he would be developing his projects. The new idea was a super-sonic airliner which would dramatically reduce flying times between cities. Again the family shone in excitement. He hoped that this time he would make his fortune.

This time he gave up the project himself, having decided that the disadvantages, particularly those of noise, far outweighed the advantage of increased speed. He went on to develop the "Flying Bedouin", the first vertical take-off machine with a jet engine. He was always interested in the idea of developing this commercially, but again was very concerned about the problem of noise.

My father predicted that the supersonic airliner would be developed at some time in the future, at enormous expense and mainly for prestige value.

Towards the end of his life he became more and more concerned with environmental problems. He believed that if noise reduction had been also of commercial value then it would have happened much sooner and that it was technically very possible.

Perhaps the lesson to be learnt from his advanced thinking is that we should listen carefully to such men, for they do not always shout the loudest. There are also implications in his story for the education of future scientists: that they should be concerned with the human problems associated with their inventions. My father had an arts education before he became a scientist.

Yours sincerely,  
JUNE GEORGE,  
17 Cedars Road,  
Barnes, SW13.  
January 22.

From Sir John Lomax

Sir, Your admirable leader yesterday (January 27) invites the reflection that the pro and anti-Concorde dispute may have deeper implications. Is not this the first instance of a massive public opinion challenge to a threatening episode of technological progress in the top echelon of human affairs?

There is, Sir, an emerging school of thought which believes that such progress cannot be halted: that it has an inherent impetus arising from compulsion arising from the needs of our species. If public opinion now prevails against advances in super-sonic technology, then clearly the

**The spenders**  
From Mr P. R. Davies  
Sir, You report today on possibly the most remarkable example of dereliction of duty by Members of Parliament ever recorded: Only one junior minister, seven conservatives, one liberal and at times no socialist backbenchers attended the House of Commons yesterday to debate "the overspending of hundreds of millions of pounds by government departments and agencies".

Central government has created a civil service which grows daily to misapprehension of the needs of the people it controls. Yet only nine Members of Parliament are prepared to debate this vital problem. All those who share my anger should invite an explanation from their own MP and not rest until they have secured the reply.

Yours faithfully,  
P. R. DAVIES,  
16 Coleman Street, EC2.

## Keynesian policies

From Professor A. A. Walters

Sir, In Ronald Butt's interesting article on Keynesianism (January 5) and the IEA, I am concerned that an unwarranted claim by Keynesians should be conceded by Mr Ralph Harris. Many demagogic Keynesians have argued that the postwar prosperity and full employment, compared with the miseries of the 1930s, are due to the Keynesian policies pursued in Britain. Without the Keynesian policies, they imply, mass unemployment and low rates of growth would have occurred. But such a view is inconsistent with obvious evidence. Other countries, such as Germany and Japan, have achieved high levels of employment and rates of growth far exceeding ours. Yet they pursued highly orthodox fiscal and budgetary policies. Indeed in the case of Japan the principles of government finance were developed along the lines of ultra-conservative mid-west banking. Similarly most of the high-growth low-inflation economies in the developing world, such as Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Taiwan, South Korea and Thailand have followed orthodox principles of balanced budgets throughout the 1950s and 1960s.

Perhaps the most interesting example is the United States where Keynesian policies were not introduced until the middle of the 1960s. The following decade has certainly seen a remarkable initiation: a rapid rate of unemployment seems to be upwards and there is no sign of the dramatically higher growth rates that were promised.

One may ask why the exaggerated claims of Keynesians continue to dominate establishment institutions such as the National Institute and the Treasury.

Yours etc,  
A. A. WALTERS,  
2225 45th St NW,  
Washington DC,  
20007,  
USA.

"dreadful warning" will have been heeded, and the mind of Man shown to be in control of this and other "Frankenstein's" of our era—nuclear weaponry, for instance. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JOHN LOMAX,  
803 Nelson House,  
Dolphin Square, SW1.  
January 22.

From Mr Terence Brady and Miss Charlotte Bingham

Sir, Are there really such people as Sir Dermot Boyle (January 21) still going round seriously expecting all the unemployed, over-trained, hyper-inflated and deeply insecure citizens of this troubled land to be out in their masses loyally waving Union Jacks (economy size) in celebration of the launching of our super-sonic Dumbo Blanche? Because if so, instead of gazing in patriotic fervour at our achievement in the skies, they should be looking in some horror at what is happening down on the ground.

Because this is where it is at, Sir Dermot. This is where we all are, surrounded by prognostications of doom and threats of imminent revolution, while in our spare time we listen anxiously with one ear to the Department of Energy regularly exhorting us to "Save It", and with the other ear somewhat fearfully for the passing over our rooftops (lagged or unlagged, as the weather dictates) the saving of a few hours flying time but at the cost of one gallon of fuel for every second spent in the air.

We are rightly being labelled a banana republic. We have all gone totally bananas.

We remain, Sir, Yours in some confusion,  
TERENCE BRADY,  
CHARLOTTE BINGHAM,  
A. D. Peters Ltd Agents,  
10 Buckingham Street, WC2.  
January 22.

From Mrs Olga Blair

Sir, Why should our grandchildren think that we have committed the "general crime against mankind of wasting a billion years supply of oil in one generation"?

They will surely have gone forward and will have found other sources of energy and power.

Must true progress be halted on account of fearful diffidence? If so, no advances in any technology would ever be made (for they all carry side-effects) and that spells utter denigration of man's potential.

Yours faithfully,  
OLGA BLAIR,  
18 Graham Terrace,  
Eaton Square, SW1.  
January 22.

From Mr J. C. Wallis

Sir, What a magnificent, brilliant, extremely expensive, nonsensical gesture.

Now what about a viable transport system for the masses. Either a truly comprehensive public transport system with fares so low that use of a car becomes a definite luxury, or, admit that it's a Utopian ideal and produce a people's car.

Yours faithfully,  
J. C. WALLIS,  
The Annexe,  
Longtimbers,  
Station Road,  
Ivybridge, South Devon.  
January 22.

From Mr Harold Ingham

Sir, Thank you for your excellent leading article. I wonder how many of your readers may have seen the BBC Horizon programme on January 19 and been struck by the relevance of the development of the health service in Tanzania to the development of the Concorde.

The authorities in Tanzania have modest funds but have seen the need for national health service. They could choose between concentrating almost all their resources on one or two superbly equipped hospitals in the capital city which could serve only a small section of the population, or setting up a large number of small local health centres

dent on the help of Christian Aid and, indeed, Christian Aid documents in our files show that the agency was itself aware of the Red Cross and Caritas work in the region.

The difficulties of international assistance in periods of emergency, not to mention more "normal" times, are of course enormous. Many things conspire to frustrate the best laid plans of those anxious to help such as political problems, snags in the financing or transport system, even having an adequate means of delivering already available food or medical supplies. But to suggest that the staff of an agency with the reputation and record of Christian Aid is indifferent to its responsibilities is, to say the least, irresponsible.

Incidentally it is a little unclear as to who is responsible for the description given in the article for the project system of the World Council of Churches. Again the facts are not as presented there. All WCC projects are screened at the regional level in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East by highly competent people from the World Council of Churches, and not by "desk-bound" churchmen in Europe or North America who may know next to nothing about local conditions.

The description given in your article is a caricature. In many countries the churches are one of the few agencies working with poorer people to meet development needs and church people have over the centuries acquired some skill in relieving human suffering. This department of the World Council of Churches, for example, is responsible for channeling some 30 million dollars each year to more than 600 projects around the world, caring for refugees on all continents and helping victims of natural disasters. Are we the only ones to find it difficult to see what is unchristian about this, as seems to be implied in your article?

Yours faithfully,  
MURIEL WEBB,  
Director, Commission on Inter-Church Refugee Service,  
World Council of Churches,  
Geneva.  
January 22.

## The Poetry Society

From Mr Alisdair Aston and others

Sir, Reports in the national press have described a dispute at the Poetry Society between an extremist oligarchy on the general council and a reform group which opposes them. The undersigned, each of whom is a long serving member of the general council, wish to dissociate ourselves from factions of any kind. We believe that the society should represent all aspects of poetry. We have evidence that this view is not only the wish of the majority of the Poetry Society members, but is also the desire of most professional poets.

We are seriously concerned about

Something that runs on low grade petrol, probably cruises at a maximum of 45 to 50 mph and is unit constructed to such a degree that most jobs would take less than an hour. Plastic bolt-on wings. Power units that when the big ends go you exchange the whole engine, a matter of minutes, instead of lingering days in a garage while they change the bits for varying but always extraordinary fees. A vehicle that requires no specialist tools. Reward to user of such a petrol economizing, environment saving, if not luxurious vehicle would be reduced petrol prices, easy purchase arrangements, etc.

What about a health service that works. And no cries of "more doctors", please. We have sufficient, what we don't have is sufficient use of highly trained and competent nurses, therapists, etc, who could take on a lot more of the work, currently jealously guarded as the territory of the doctor and a fraction of the cost. Who by specialization could soon gain an "in-depth" knowledge of her topic that would probably exceed that of the average doctor who by necessity needs a much broader knowledge.

Need I go on: everyone knows the problems of this country, raging inflation, growing crime, violence, industrial unrest, shortage of fuel resources, etc. Let's spend our money sensibly, on common sense answers to the real problems, not on all but superficially meaningless prestige projects that at best serve only a ludicrously small percentage of the population who because of their wealth are perfectly capable of looking after themselves.

Excuse the Marxist terms, I'm not really one.

J. C. WALLIS,  
The Annexe,  
Longtimbers,  
Station Road,  
Ivybridge, South Devon.  
January 22.

From Commander N. R. Corbett-Milward, RN (Retd)

Sir, I thought your leading article on Concorde quite dreadful, pompous and ill-timed; who could have written it?

In 1911 or thereabouts the Admiralty declared that aviation had no future in sea warfare. I only hope your own gloomy prognosis proves equally false. Meanwhile have sealed your leader, to be opened in 2000.

Yours faithfully,  
N. R. CORBETT-MILWARD,  
The Glebe House,  
Holdfast,  
Updon-on-Severn, Worcester.  
January 21.

From Mr Harold Ingham

Sir, Thank you for your excellent leading article. I wonder how many of your readers may have seen the BBC Horizon programme on January 19 and been struck by the relevance of the development of the health service in Tanzania to the development of the Concorde.

The authorities in Tanzania have modest funds but have seen the need for national health service. They could choose between concentrating almost all their resources on one or two superbly equipped hospitals in the capital city which could serve only a small section of the population, or setting up a large number of small local health centres

throughout the country where rudimentary but vital services could be available for all.

May one draw a rough parallel with the development of the Concorde? This superb but wasteful aircraft could, at best, cater for only a tiny minority of the elite: a few very rich persons who could afford the fares from their own pockets and some privileged diplomats and business men, whose costs would effectively be shared between the rest of us. Truly economical air travel, for less noise, far less wasteful but still quite rapid, is provided by the Jumbo-jet which caters for the vast majority of air travellers. Vive le Jumbo!

Yours faithfully,  
HAROLD INGHAM,  
Rope Farm,  
Beckley,  
Rye, Sussex.  
January 22.

From Mrs S. M. Newton

Sir, If Concorde, why not pay-beds? Yours sincerely,  
STELLA MARY NEWTON,  
3 Cumberland Gardens,  
Lloyd Square, WC1.  
January 21.

From Mrs Betty Hughes-Onslow

Sir, In my youth loyalty and patriotism were common to most of us, but such it appears the fashion here and in the United States, is to knock success and applaud failure. Concorde could herald the return of our pioneering spirit, alas lost in recent years, and with France put us back in the forefront of nations (about which it appears the fashion here and in the United States, is to knock success and applaud failure).

Many begrudge the £600 million spent on Concorde over the past 13 years (giving much employment) whereas it seems quite in order to hand out £160 million to a foreign name which, unlikely ever, will be successful. In the same vein it is fashionable to defile the names of great men like Churchill, Kennedy, etc, etc, etc.

Yours faithfully,  
BETTY HUGHES-ONSLow,  
Acton Lodge,  
Ascot, Berkshire.  
January 22.

From Mr P. T. Sinker

Sir, A New York girl said to me this morning, "all they need to do is to re-locate those people who would be affected by the noise: they could well afford it".

Yours faithfully,  
P. T. SINKER, Esquire Bedell of Cambridge University,  
As from Merton Cottage,  
Queen's Road,  
Cambridge.  
January 22.

From Mr J. L. N. O'Loughlin

Sir, Now that Concorde has justified the faith of its sponsors (and I venture to add my congratulations), may I perhaps suggest that they turn their technological skills to improving the £60 bus service? Yours faithfully,  
J. L. N. O'LOUGHLIN,  
23 Crown Lane Gardens, SW16.  
January 21.

## Farm tenancies

From Mrs Eileen Guy

Sir, May I, as the daughter of a tenant farmer, put our case regarding the amendment to the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill regarding succession to tenancies? A good farmer farms for future generations, not for himself. He drains, the planning and maintenance of hedges, reclaiming waste land, the improvement of livestock, and the fencing and manuring of fields. It is years and sometimes generations ahead that all the benefits from these traditions of good farming.

If a farm is well farmed in this way, the landlord benefits in so much as he is able to demand and get a fair rent. If the farmer is unable or unwilling to pay the rent he vacates the land—as many do. If the landlord—on the death of his tenant—feels the near relative is inadequate or inefficient he can appeal to a tribunal for the relatives right of succession to be waived—this is a necessary and adequate safeguard.

I feel this amendment is fair and right, and good for farming. Yours sincerely,  
EILEEN GUY,  
Rookery Farm,  
Monk Sherborne,  
Basingstoke, Hampshire.

throughout the country where rudimentary but vital services could be available for all. The Tanzanians chose the second course, much to their credit and advantage.

May one draw a rough parallel with the development of the Concorde? This superb but wasteful aircraft could, at best, cater for only a tiny minority of the elite: a few very rich persons who could afford the fares from their own pockets and some privileged diplomats and business men, whose costs would effectively be shared between the rest of us. Truly economical air travel, for less noise, far less wasteful but still quite rapid, is provided by the Jumbo-jet which caters for the vast majority of air travellers. Vive le Jumbo!

Yours faithfully,  
HAROLD INGHAM,  
Rope Farm,  
Beckley,  
Rye, Sussex.  
January 22.

From Mrs S. M. Newton

Sir, If Concorde, why not pay-beds? Yours sincerely,  
STELLA MARY NEWTON,  
3 Cumberland Gardens,  
Lloyd Square, WC1.  
January 21.

From Mrs Betty Hughes-Onslow

Sir, In my youth loyalty and patriotism were common to most of us, but such it appears the fashion here and in the United States, is to knock success and applaud failure. Concorde could herald the return of our pioneering spirit, alas lost in recent years, and with France put us back in the forefront of nations (about which it appears the fashion here and in the United States, is to knock success and applaud failure).

Many begrudge the £600 million spent on Concorde over the past 13 years (giving much employment) whereas it seems quite in order to hand out £160 million to a foreign name which, unlikely ever, will be successful. In the same vein it is fashionable to defile the names of great men like Churchill, Kennedy, etc, etc, etc.

Yours faithfully,  
BETTY HUGHES-ONSLow,  
Acton Lodge,  
Ascot, Berkshire.  
January 22.

From Mr P. T. Sinker

Sir, A New York girl said to me this morning, "all they need to do is to re-locate those people who would be affected by the noise: they could well afford it".

Yours faithfully,  
P. T. SINKER, Esquire Bedell of Cambridge University,  
As from Merton Cottage,  
Queen's Road,  
Cambridge.  
January 22.

From Mr J. L. N. O'Loughlin

Sir, Now that Concorde has justified the faith of its sponsors (and I venture to add my congratulations), may I perhaps suggest that they turn their technological skills to improving the £60 bus service? Yours faithfully,  
J. L. N. O'LOUGHLIN,  
23 Crown Lane Gardens, SW16.  
January 21.

## One for all: all for nothing

From Mr S. R. G. Banks

Sir, Great Scott! Catastrophe has struck not Adelaide but New Printing House Square. Levin has got his geography wrong.

The National Federation of Self-Employed is to be found neither in Nineveh nor Tyre, but in 500 flourishing branches with over 45,000 members all over the country.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,  
S. R. G. BANKS,  
Secretary, Newbury Branch,  
National Federation of Self-Employed,  
3 Mansion House Street, Newbury.

## Engaged

From Nicholas A. Oppenheim

Sir, After using your court page to announce my engagement earlier this week, I'm alarmed to find that the object of my affections is widely referred to as my fiancée. Indeed I am called her fiancé. I don't like this particular form of address and am anxious to find an acceptable English equivalent. Somewhat words like "intended", " betrothed", " conquest", " innamorata", "let alone "favoured suitor" or "lucky man" don't seem entirely appropriate. Can any of your readers help?

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS A. OPPENHEIM,  
43 Edwards Square, W8.









Line-up at King's Cross: Malcolm Allison (left), the Crystal Palace manager, chats with Roy Dwight, his opposite number at Tooting and Mitcham, before their journey north.

in full heart under the shrewd leadership of Roy Dwight, their manager. The Yorkshiremen have shown signs of life in the last few weeks, but it is not clear if they can escape the relegation trap. The Crystal Palace manager, Malcolm Allison, is a man who has been well known for his ability to get the best out of his players. He has a reputation for being a tough taskmaster, but also for being a fair and honest man. He has been at the helm of Crystal Palace since 1971, and has led the club to several promotions and a place in the top flight of English football.

Lincoln City, top of the third division, leave the shadow of their relegation fight quite unperturbed by the defeat. They are a team that has been very consistent throughout the season, and they are not likely to be troubled by the loss. They have a strong squad and a good manager, and they are confident that they can maintain their position at the top of the table.

Wolverhampton Wanderers are due at Sunderland, Southampton and Southend United. Hull City, Blackpool and Cardiff City offer their own brand of entertainment. This is where the drama of the season will be played out. It is a time when the teams are fighting for their lives, and the fans are watching every minute of the action.

Wolverhampton Wanderers are a team that has been very successful in recent years. They have won several trophies, and they are a team that is always ready to give their all for the club. They are a team that has a strong identity, and they are a team that is loved by their fans.

Cardiff City are a team that has been very successful in recent years. They have won several trophies, and they are a team that is always ready to give their all for the club. They are a team that has a strong identity, and they are a team that is loved by their fans.

### Motor rallying Italian wins from team mate in cold pursuit

Monte Carlo, Jan 23—Sandro Munari, of Italy, became only the second driver to win the Monte Carlo Rally three times when he led a Lancia triumph in the world's toughest winter rally, which ended here today. Lancia took the first three places with their Stratos sports cars, dominating the 4,800 kilometre (3,000 mile) race from the start last Saturday.

Munari, aged 35, who may retire at the end of the season, had to survive last-minute gearbox trouble before driving to a clear 11m 2sec victory over Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard. "The gearbox was a bit of a nuisance, but the car was in good shape and the mechanics had only 14m to repair it," he said. "They did a fantastic job."

Munari also won the rally last year, and in 1974. The other triple winner at Monte Carlo was Jean Trevoux, of France, in 1959, 1960 and 1961. He was followed by his team-mate, Lancia, who won the 1962, 1963 and 1964 editions of the rally.

There was a big gap behind the Lancia, with the last two French Alpine Renaults dropping out last night. Jean-Pierre Nicolas, of France, led the Alpine Renaults in the first place, only to be overtaken by a broken differential. Minutes earlier Jean Ragnotti, in the other Alpine Renault, was eliminated after skidding on a patch of snow.

This left fourth place to Walter Rohrl, of West Germany, who held off the works Ford Escort of Garry Jones, of Great Britain, and James Porter, who finished fifth, after starting the final run in seventh place. "We had no chance of beating the Ford because it was on racing tyres and we had snow tyres," Clark said.

Asked how to beat the Lancia, he said: "Take their wheels off in a race, and you win. A strategy challenge to the British crew by Mikko Alen, of Finland, was halted in the early hours when Alen was eliminated with suspension trouble.

One of the most remarkable drives of a largely predictable rally was by Guy Fregoulin, of France, in a Lancia. He was the only man to get ahead of Munari during the rally after some superb driving on Wednesday night's second stage, but he lost time with gearbox trouble and could not better seventh.

The women's prize was easily won by France's European rally champion, Michele Moliterni, who finished eleventh overall. Despite a series of crashes, only one driver was seriously hurt: Jean-Claude Andrieux, of France, who broke eight ribs in a crash at the start of the second stage.

Final standings: 1. S. Munari (Lancia Stratos); 2. B. Waldegard (Lancia Stratos); 3. J. Trevoux (Lancia Stratos); 4. W. Rohrl (Alpine Renault); 5. G. Jones (Ford Escort); 6. J. Porter (Ford Escort); 7. M. Alen (Alpine Renault); 8. J. Ragnotti (Alpine Renault); 9. J. Nicolas (Alpine Renault); 10. J. Fregoulin (Lancia Stratos); 11. M. Moliterni (Lancia Stratos); 12. J. Andrieux (Alpine Renault).

### Athletics Butterfield puts his new altitude down to a new attitude of mind

By Neil Allen  
Athletics Correspondent

Sergeant Michael Butterfield of the Royal Air Force Gorseford gave the athletics arena at that station its proudest moment last night when he won the AAA indoor mile jump mile with a British best indoor performance of 77.11m. With that leap, achieved on his second attempt, Butterfield using the "backwards" Fosbury flop technique, also qualified for the European indoor championships in Munich next week. He cleared the winning height by at least two inches and there had three failures, the first two excitingly close, at 77.2m.

Butterfield who is only 22, assured last night's success to the move he was able to make, through the RAF, from an isolated base at Newmarket, Norfolk, to Gorseford last June, to intensive weightlifting ("I press 200lb and have put on 25 in bodyweight") and to "a much more confident attitude—jumping high is 75 per cent psychological." He is now 12st and 6ft 4 1/2 in tall and said afterwards: "I brushed the bar twice with my backside at 77.2m but I'd become mentally flat by the time of the third attempt—once you start celebrating you can lose it."

Last October Butterfield, who is co-holder of the British outdoor record with Angus McKenzie at 77.01m, tore a tendon in his right ankle playing basketball and was on crutches for six weeks. But no one who saw him go up for his prize presented last night by the former Wimbledon champion Ann Jones would have believed he was anything but spry-legged.

Second to Butterfield, and perhaps just as encouraging for the future, was Milton Palmer, who became 17th last September 9 and who cleared 6ft 10in for a new British junior indoor best performance.

Stewart, one of the spectators at last night's championships (sponsored by Philips Electrical Limited), told me that he was not defending either his European indoor 3,000 metres title or his international cross-country championship this winter. Instead Stewart is aiming for the American junior championships, and the three miles title at Madison Square Garden, New York, on February 15. He said: "I would like to take them on there because the Americans have always fancied themselves as indoor runners and the distance of three miles attracts me in view of the Olympics."

Stewart, whose older brother, Peter, returns to the United States to defend the AAA 3,000 metres title, intends to warm up for his proposed American trip over two weeks at a training camp in Scotland on February 21. Last night his younger sister Mary was by far the fastest qualifier for today's women's final with a time of 2m 11.80sec. She was followed by a young left-hander which made her a favourite. "I will be a favourite," she said, "and I will only run if the legs do not stiffen up in the morning."

### Yesterday's results

Men  
200 METRES: Qualifiers for final: A. J. Brown (Lancashire), 24.8; B. J. Brown (Lancashire), 24.9; C. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.0; D. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.1; E. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.2; F. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.3; G. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.4; H. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.5; I. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.6; J. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.7; K. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.8; L. J. Brown (Lancashire), 25.9; M. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.0; N. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.1; O. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.2; P. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.3; Q. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.4; R. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.5; S. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.6; T. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.7; U. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.8; V. J. Brown (Lancashire), 26.9; W. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.0; X. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.1; Y. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.2; Z. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.3; AA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.4; AB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.5; AC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.6; AD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.7; AE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.8; AF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 27.9; AG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.0; AH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.1; AI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.2; AJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.3; AK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.4; AL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.5; AM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.6; AN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.7; AO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.8; AP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 28.9; AQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.0; AR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.1; AS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.2; AT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.3; AU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.4; AV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.5; AW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.6; AX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.7; AY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.8; AZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 29.9; BA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.0; BB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.1; BC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.2; BD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.3; BE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.4; BF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.5; BG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.6; BH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.7; BI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.8; BJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 30.9; BK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.0; BL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.1; BM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.2; BN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.3; BO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.4; BP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.5; BQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.6; BR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.7; BS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.8; BT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 31.9; BU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.0; BV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.1; BV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.2; BW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.3; BX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.4; BY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.5; BZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.6; CA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.7; CB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.8; CC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 32.9; CD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.0; CE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.1; CF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.2; CG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.3; CH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.4; CI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.5; CJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.6; CK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.7; CL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.8; CM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 33.9; CN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.0; CO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.1; CP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.2; CQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.3; CR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.4; CS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.5; CT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.6; CU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.7; CV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.8; CW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 34.9; CX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.0; CY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.1; CZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.2; DA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.3; DB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.4; DC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.5; DD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.6; DE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.7; DF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.8; DG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 35.9; DH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.0; DI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.1; DJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.2; DK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.3; DL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.4; DM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.5; DN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.6; DO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.7; DP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.8; DQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 36.9; DR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.0; DS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.1; DT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.2; DU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.3; DV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.4; DW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.5; DX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.6; DY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.7; DZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.8; EA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 37.9; EB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.0; EC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.1; ED. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.2; EE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.3; EF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.4; EG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.5; EH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.6; EI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.7; EJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.8; EK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 38.9; EL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.0; EM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.1; EN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.2; EO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.3; EP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.4; EQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.5; ER. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.6; ES. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.7; ET. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.8; EU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 39.9; EV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.0; EW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.1; EX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.2; EY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.3; EZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.4; FA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.5; FB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.6; FC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.7; FD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.8; FE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 40.9; FF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.0; FG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.1; FH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.2; FI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.3; FJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.4; FK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.5; FL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.6; FM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.7; FN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.8; FO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 41.9; FP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.0; FQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.1; FR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.2; FS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.3; FT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.4; FU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.5; FV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.6; FW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.7; FX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.8; FY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 42.9; FZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.0; GA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.1; GB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.2; GC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.3; GD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.4; GE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.5; GF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.6; GG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.7; GH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.8; GI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 43.9; GJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.0; GK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.1; GL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.2; GM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.3; GN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.4; GO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.5; GP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.6; GQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.7; GR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.8; GS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 44.9; GT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.0; GU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.1; GV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.2; GW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.3; GX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.4; GY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.5; GZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.6; HA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.7; HB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.8; HC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 45.9; HD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.0; HE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.1; HF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.2; HG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.3; HH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.4; HI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.5; HJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.6; HK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.7; HL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.8; HM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 46.9; HN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.0; HO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.1; HP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.2; HQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.3; HR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.4; HS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.5; HT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.6; HU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.7; HV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.8; HW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 47.9; HX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.0; HY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.1; HZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.2; IA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.3; IB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.4; IC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.5; ID. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.6; IE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.7; IF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.8; IG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 48.9; IH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.0; II. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.1; IJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.2; IK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.3; IL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.4; IM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.5; IN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.6; IO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.7; IP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.8; IQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 49.9; IR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.0; IS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.1; IT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.2; IU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.3; IV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.4; IW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.5; IX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.6; IY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.7; IZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.8; JA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 50.9; JB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.0; JC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.1; JD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.2; JE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.3; JF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.4; JG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.5; JH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.6; JI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.7; JJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.8; JK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 51.9; JL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.0; JM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.1; JN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.2; JO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.3; JP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.4; JQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.5; JR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.6; JS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.7; JT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.8; JU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 52.9; JV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.0; JW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.1; JX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.2; JY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.3; JZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.4; KA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.5; KB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.6; KC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.7; KD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.8; KE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 53.9; KF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.0; KG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.1; KH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.2; KI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.3; KJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.4; KL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.5; KM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.6; KN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.7; KO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.8; KP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 54.9; KQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.0; KR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.1; KS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.2; KT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.3; KU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.4; KV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.5; KW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.6; KX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.7; KY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.8; KZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 55.9; LA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.0; LB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.1; LC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.2; LD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.3; LE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.4; LF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.5; LG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.6; LH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.7; LI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.8; LJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 56.9; LK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.0; LL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.1; LM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.2; LN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.3; LO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.4; LP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.5; LQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.6; LR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.7; LS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.8; LT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 57.9; LU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.0; LV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.1; LW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.2; LX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.3; LY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.4; LZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.5; MA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.6; MB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.7; MC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.8; MD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 58.9; ME. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.0; MF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.1; MG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.2; MH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.3; MI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.4; MJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.5; MK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.6; ML. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.7; MM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.8; MN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 59.9; MO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.0; MP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.1; MQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.2; MR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.3; MS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.4; MT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.5; MU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.6; MV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.7; MW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.8; MX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 60.9; MY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.0; MZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.1; NA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.2; NB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.3; NC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.4; ND. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.5; NE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.6; NF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.7; NG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.8; NH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 61.9; NI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.0; NJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.1; NK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.2; NL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.3; NM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.4; NN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.5; NO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.6; NP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.7; NQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.8; NR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 62.9; NS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.0; NT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.1; NU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.2; NV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.3; NW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.4; NX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.5; NY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.6; NZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.7; OA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.8; OB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 63.9; OC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.0; OD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.1; OE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.2; OF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.3; OG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.4; OH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.5; OI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.6; OJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.7; OK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.8; OL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 64.9; OM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.0; ON. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.1; OO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.2; OP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.3; OQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.4; OR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.5; OS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.6; OT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.7; OU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.8; OV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 65.9; OW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.0; OX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.1; OY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.2; OZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.3; PA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.4; PB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.5; PC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.6; PD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.7; PE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.8; PF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 66.9; PG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.0; PH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.1; PI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.2; PJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.3; PK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.4; PL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.5; PM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.6; PN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.7; PO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.8; PP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 67.9; PQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.0; PR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.1; PS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.2; PT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.3; PU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.4; PV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.5; PW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.6; PX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.7; PY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.8; PZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 68.9; QA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.0; QB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.1; QC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.2; QD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.3; QE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.4; QF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.5; QG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.6; QH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.7; QI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.8; QJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 69.9; QK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.0; QL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.1; QM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.2; QN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.3; QO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.4; QP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.5; QQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.6; QR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.7; QS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.8; QT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 70.9; QU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.0; QV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.1; QW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.2; QX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.3; QY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.4; QZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.5; RA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.6; RB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.7; RC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.8; RD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 71.9; RE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.0; RF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.1; RG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.2; RH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.3; RI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.4; RJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.5; RK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.6; RL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.7; RM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.8; RN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 72.9; RO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.0; RP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.1; RQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.2; RR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.3; RS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.4; RT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.5; RU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.6; RV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.7; RW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.8; RX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 73.9; RY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.0; RZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.1; SA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.2; SB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.3; SC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.4; SD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.5; SE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.6; SF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.7; SG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.8; SH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 74.9; SI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.0; SJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.1; SK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.2; SL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.3; SM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.4; SN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.5; SO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.6; SP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.7; SQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.8; SR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 75.9; SS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.0; ST. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.1; SU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.2; SV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.3; SW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.4; SX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.5; SY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.6; SZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.7; TA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.8; TB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 76.9; TC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.0; TD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.1; TE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.2; TF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.3; TG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.4; TH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.5; TI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.6; TJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.7; TK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.8; TL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 77.9; TM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.0; TN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.1; TO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.2; TP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.3; TQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.4; TR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.5; TS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.6; TT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.7; TU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.8; TV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 78.9; TW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.0; TX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.1; TY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.2; TZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.3; UA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.4; UB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.5; UC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.6; UD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.7; UE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.8; UF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 79.9; UG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.0; UH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.1; UI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.2; UJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.3; UK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.4; UL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.5; UM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.6; UN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.7; UO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.8; UP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 80.9; UQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.0; UR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.1; US. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.2; UT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.3; UU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.4; UV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.5; UW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.6; UX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.7; UY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.8; UZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 81.9; VA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.0; VB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.1; VC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.2; VD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.3; VE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.4; VF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.5; VG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.6; VH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.7; VI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.8; VJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 82.9; VK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.0; VL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.1; VM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.2; VN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.3; VO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.4; VP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.5; VQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.6; VR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.7; VS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.8; VT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 83.9; VU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.0; VV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.1; VW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.2; VX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.3; VY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.4; VZ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.5; WA. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.6; WB. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.7; WC. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.8; WD. J. Brown (Lancashire), 84.9; WE. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.0; WF. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.1; WG. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.2; WH. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.3; WI. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.4; WJ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.5; WK. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.6; WL. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.7; WM. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.8; WN. J. Brown (Lancashire), 85.9; WO. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.0; WP. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.1; WQ. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.2; WR. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.3; WS. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.4; WT. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.5; WU. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.6; WV. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.7; WW. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.8; WX. J. Brown (Lancashire), 86.9; WY. J. Brown (Lancashire), 87.0; W







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Personal investment and finance, pages 18 and 19

### cut in MLR month and a further reduction dictated

The rate of inflation, which the nation's security forces are expected to keep at 10 per cent, has been cut to 9.5 per cent this month. The rate of inflation, which the nation's security forces are expected to keep at 10 per cent, has been cut to 9.5 per cent this month. The rate of inflation, which the nation's security forces are expected to keep at 10 per cent, has been cut to 9.5 per cent this month.

### Haw Par counter suit over SWS loan claims

Counter-suits were issued by Haw Par, the Singapore trading company, against Slater, Walker Securities, its former chairman, Mr. James Slater, and five former Haw Par directors, in London yesterday. This followed a £7m claim for repayment of loans lodged previously by Slater, Walker Securities. A statement from Haw Par described as "misleading" the suggestion that it was in default of its loan, which became repayable on Thursday, because the funds were ready in London.

### Hot summer boosts Grand Met sales

By John Brennan. Last year's long, hot summer has helped Mr. Maxwell Joseph's Grand Metropolitan Group to report record sales of £1,201m and pre-tax profits 26 per cent up at £41.9m. Yesterday's results comfortably exceeded even the most optimistic market forecasts, and helped by the news that partial revaluation of the group's public houses reveals an £87m surplus over their book value, the shares rose 5p to 86p. Grand Metropolitan's results, covering the year to September 30, 1975, show the effects of the huge increase in beer sales last summer.

### Opposition to Rome austerity proposals

From John Earle. Rome, Jan 23. Concern was expressed by Italian businessmen today at reports of measures under preparation by the government to increase taxes, restrict credit, and limit imports. No official details have been given, beyond that the authorities hope to launch an austerity package in conjunction with the reopening of foreign currency markets, which closed on Wednesday for an unspecified period.

### Mrs Williams pressed to include fuel costs in new prices scheme

By Derek Harris. Commercial Editor. Increasing pressure to bring electricity and gas tariffs, and other fuel costs within the 5 per cent ceiling of the voluntary price restraint scheme is being exerted on Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, by trade associations within the Retail Consortium. Government thinking has been to leave these sectors outside the scheme because of the policy that nationalized industries should not run at a loss, although Mrs Williams, as asked them, to economize to relieve inflation.

### Big brewing groups add penny to pint

By Ronald Emiler. Three big brewing groups are raising some beer prices by 1p per pint on Monday, and two others have announced similar moves to the Price Commission. The rises will affect prices in the groups' managed pubs and in some cases selected spirits will also be dearer.

### Leysland ban on overtime ends

All the 260 line inspectors at the Leysland assembly plant at Cowley have now called off their ban on overtime. Work will be busy this weekend helping to reduce the stocks of unfinished cars at the factory, which have accumulated during the four months of sanctions by the inspectors and testers.

### Directors resign

Three directors have resigned from the board of GSA Property Trust, the former ground-owning company whose shares were suspended last October after the partial failure of attempts to get its major creditors to agree to a moratorium. Lord Chelmsford, former deputy chairman Mr. B. M. F. Franks, and former managing director Mr. John Sutton have all left the boards of the present company and its subsidiaries.

### IMF loan drawn

The United Kingdom yesterday drew its 1,000m SDR loan from the International Monetary Fund. The loan, worth \$1,174m, was approved by the IMF's board on December 31 last year. It carries an interest rate of about 7 1/2 per cent, and is likely to be repaid in 16 equal quarterly instalments, which should be completed within seven years. Another 700m SDRs is to be borrowed from the Fund within the next year from the first tranche of United Kingdom borrowings rights.

### Caravans complaint

Owing to complaints by caravan owners, the Price Commission has issued an order requiring the proprietor of the Gargoyles Caravan Park, Morfa Bychan, Porthmadog, Gwynedd, to restrict charges on occupation of sites at the park to the level of the charges in force on January 1.

### US off-floor deals

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, America's largest stockbroker, have started dealing off-the-market-floor in odd lots (fewer than 100 shares) of shares quoted on the American Stock Exchange. This will be seen as a further step towards greater competition in the brokerage industry and increased off-floor trading.

### Corporation tax yield down

Corporation tax this year is likely to yield only £2,125m, compared with £2,639m last year, Mr. Davies, Minister of State at the Treasury, said. The estimate, largely in line with that made at the time of the last Budget, confirms recent estimates that the corporate sector would face a much reduced tax bill for the fiscal year ending on March 30, 1976. Most of the drop in tax paid by companies comes from increased "benefit" under the

### Ashbourne bid still on after talks with Panel

By Our Financial Staff. Central and Shearwood is going ahead with its bid for Ashbourne Investments, after consultations with the Takeover Panel. But the latest attempt to cure the panel's longest-lasting headache might still fail, given the large shareholdings that still appear to be held up against C & S's unusual two-tier offer. The bid was first announced in mid-November, but C & S decided to have talks with the panel when it appeared that it could, little chance of getting the necessary 51 per cent acceptance. Two major shareholders, Mr. Bernard Glazer, and Mr. Faust, who between them control just over 45 per cent of Ashbourne, are being offered a much less attractive bid than the 20p cash extended to other Ashbourne shareholders. This is because Mr. Glazer was part of the original bidding consortium which failed to buy the company last year, but he is now a better shareholder than the others, and he is expected to accept the C & S offer. But everyone has plenty of time to think about it. C & S said yesterday that its offer document had to be updated

### Russia may sell more gold

Russia's trade deficit with the West is likely to be about the same as last year's, estimated at \$5,000m (about £2,500m), banking sources said yesterday. This means it must continue to borrow heavily from Western banks to cover its gold even at the lower market prices. The Soviet Union's new five-year plan commits it to large imports of capital goods from the West. It is expected to buy more grain to cover last year's harvest failure, while much of the grain contracted last year

### Welsh steel plants set to resume

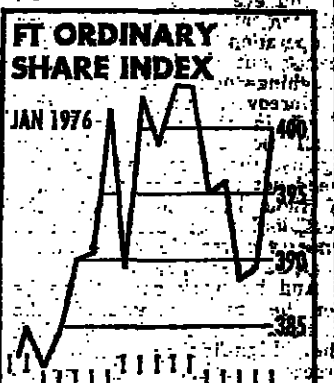
By Peter Hill. Management at plants of the British Steel Corporation in South Wales were planning yesterday to resume production after agreement was reached between BSC executives and national union leaders in a long negotiating session. Later the corporation announced that the Port Talbot works, where 2,000 men had been laid off, would reopen for normal production at 6 am tomorrow. Arrangements were also being made yesterday for a meeting of the 5,000 workers on strike at the plant at Llanelli and Velindre (Swansea), whose week-old stoppage has hit BSC's tinplate production by two-thirds. Resumption of production in the tinplate group plants will be welcomed by consumers, because supplies for certain goods are becoming short. Owing to the difficulties some customers have already placed orders with overseas suppliers which will be a further foreign exchange drain and a blow to the corporation. The BSC's tinplate plants have been forced to operate on a day-to-day basis because of extremely low stock levels. The expected return to work by the tinplate group workers is likely to prevent output cutting back, which some canmakers are thought to have been planning. The BSC last year made a special effort to boost its overseas sales of tinplate. It was because of the disruptions in South Wales that the British Steel Corporation Council recently applied to the Department of Trade for imports of strip mill products, including tinplate, to be exempt from duty.

### Burmah deal terms out soon

Contractual documents relating to the support operation mounted by the Bank of England for Burmah Oil at the turn of 1974-75 are shortly to be made public. The move, which follows the recent extension of the Bank's guarantees in respect of some of Burmah's debt coverings, is to be undertaken with the agreement of the Bank. The support operation, resulted at the end of January 1975, in the sale by Burmah of most of its holdings in British Petroleum to the Bank.

### dated 'tap' stock t spurs gilts

Staff. The date of the "tap" of the stock market had been a week of later by a month in a minimum night a fresh for gilt-edged had also been in the week, only, helped the steel industry the FT 400, and the end of the ed gilts were at 399.2. The date of the "tap" of the stock market had been a week of later by a month in a minimum night a fresh for gilt-edged had also been in the week, only, helped the steel industry the FT 400, and the end of the ed gilts were at 399.2.



### asked to rectify £168m error

ad from page 1. appropriated to the other Votes, have therefore been included in the misapplied in the accounts that they were applied to Votes other than those to which Parliament had appropriated them although they were spent on providing the services for which the appropriations had originally been intended. Sir David said that the error was a result of a clerical mistake. Section 24 of the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1866, requires Whitehall's various departments to show the sums voted to various services, and tabulate these against Estimates. This enables MPs and their watchdog, Sir David, to monitor up to three quarters of public spending and ensure parliamentary funds are used for voted purposes. Whitehall is unable to render some 11 appropriation accounts in normal form to Sir David. He and his officers discovered that the accounts rendered to him in fact "showed as sums granted, not the sums appropriated by Parliament to those services but the sums included in the Estimates presented to Parliament." There appeared to be two possible arrangements for dealing with these unparliamentary circumstances. One was a total

### Maritime talks with Swan Hunter to follow refinancing

From Frank Vogel. Washington, Jan 23. A decision on the future relationship between Swan Hunter, the Tyneside shipbuilding group, and Marine Fruk Carriers, an Israeli-American group, may be made in four to six weeks, when loan agreements with the American company's bankers are expected to be concluded. Swan Hunter has a 25 per cent interest in Swan Maritime, an MFC subsidiary which has options on a large number of ships with the Tyneside shipbuilder. Company executives of MFC said that negotiations with the banks were going well on a structural basis, but that the banks were extending loan agreements by about six years to 1985. If the negotiations are successful, the company's financial condition or its talks.

### How the markets moved

Rises		Falls	
Barclays Bank	7p to 340p	Anglo Am Asp	3p to 174p
Brit Am Tob	5p to 355p	Cosmo	5p to 215p
Comtrel	5p to 161p	Crosby House	3p to 120p
ENI	10p to 245p	Dixons Photo	3p to 68p
Fininvest	3p to 388p	Eng & Int	3p to 77p
GKN	3p to 282p	GIF	3p to 110p
Hawker Sid	10p to 400p	Howard & Wynd	1p to 22p
Falls		Rises	
Anglo Am Asp	3p to 174p	Int Chem Ind	6p to 361p
Cosmo	5p to 215p	Metal Box	10p to 280p
Crosby House	3p to 120p	Metal Explorer	5p to 53p
Dixons Photo	3p to 68p	Rand Mines Prep	10p to 155p
Eng & Int	3p to 77p	San Alizac	10p to 155p
GIF	3p to 110p	UC Invest	10p to 260p
Howard & Wynd	1p to 22p	Unilever	6p to 43p
Equities were spurred ahead by the steel industry settlement. Gilt-edged securities had a busy session as MLR was cut. Sterling gained 5 pps to £2.0235. The "effective deviation" rate was 30.1 per cent.		Gold gained \$2 an ounce to \$128.25. SDR-S was 1.16824 on Friday while SDR-E was 0.577479. Commodities: Reuters' index was at 1195.4 (previous 1191.6). Reports, pages 19 and 20	

### THE POUND

Bank	Bank	Bank	Bank
Australia	80.5	Switzerland	5.40
Belgium	82.00	Sweden	5.40
Canada	2.07	Switzerland	5.40
Denmark	12.25	Switzerland	5.40
Finland	8.99	Switzerland	5.40
France	9.30	Switzerland	5.40
Germany	5.40	Switzerland	5.40
Greece	80.00	Switzerland	5.40
Hong Kong	163.00	Switzerland	5.40
Italy	163.00	Switzerland	5.40
Japan	648.00	Switzerland	5.40
Netherlands	3.55	Switzerland	5.40
Norway	11.20	Switzerland	5.40
Portugal	62.00	Switzerland	5.40
S. Africa	12.24	Switzerland	5.40
Spain	124.50	Switzerland	5.40
Sweden	5.40	Switzerland	5.40
Switzerland	5.40	Switzerland	5.40
US	2.08	Switzerland	5.40
Tuglavala	40.00	Switzerland	5.40

### On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table 20

Unit Trusts: M & G, Reliance Mutual



## PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

### Insurance

## Brushing up on bonuses in all their variety

Stability is one of the features of a profit-sharing policy from an established life office. Despite the massive falls in the value of their investments at the end of 1974, some companies managed to increase their reversionary bonus rates, and the great majority maintained them.

At the end of 1975, of course, there had been a significant recovery in the values of investments, and so some life offices have announced reversionary bonus increases this year.

The confusing thing about life offices is that not only are there completely different methods of distributing profits to profit-sharing policy holders, all described as bonuses, but the companies cannot seem to agree among themselves to use the same names for the different types of bonus.

The really important bonus is the "reversionary bonus", declared not less frequently than once every three years, and, in fact, at yearly intervals by a large number of offices.

Although the rate of reversionary bonus is not guaranteed in any way, insurance companies aim, if at all possible, never to reduce the rate. When, therefore, there is an increase in the rate of reversionary bonus, one can be fairly safe in thinking that, at least, the insurance company hopes to be able to maintain the rate in the future.

When a reversionary bonus is declared it has the effect of increasing the assured which will be payable when the policy becomes a claim, whether at death or at maturity.

While it is possible to take bonuses in cash as they are declared, normally they cannot be taken for their full value. A discount will be applied (which may vary according to prevailing interest rates) to make allowance for the fact that the bonus is not payable in full until maturity or death which, in the normal course of events, could be expected to be some years ahead.

To cater for policies becoming claims between the regular reversionary bonus declarations, usually an interim bonus rate is used. Sometimes, this is the same rate as the last declared rate of reversionary bonus, and sometimes it is somewhat lower.

It is simply to top up the sums assured under policies for the periods between the last regular bonus addition and the date of the claim.

It is terminal bonuses which have caused a backlash for the life offices. It is no secret that most of the life offices which introduced terminal bonuses (and by no means all have done so) looked upon this as a way of hitting back at the companies specialising in policies linked to unit trusts—at the time when equity prices were climbing fairly steadily.

The advocates of unit-linked policies were pointing out that their policy holders received the whole of the capital appreciation, whereas the profits earned with the premium paid by traditional profit-sharing policy holders tended to be taken away for the proverbial rainy day.

The terminal bonus was launched as an addition to the normal reversionary bonuses, intended as a final settlement at the time of a claim, reflecting to some extent the capital appreciation attributable to individual policy holders.

That was fine when there was capital appreciation. But, as underlying investments fell in 1974, so terminal bonuses were cut back (quite justifiably in the circumstances). In fact, it is arguable that, with future sales in mind, some life offices did not cut their terminal bonuses enough. Certainly, a varied pattern emerged.

As a result of the cut-back, the overall claim value of many policies dropped back; many policy holders no longer were entitled to a terminal bonus at all—particularly those whose policies had been running for a comparatively short period.

Looking back, these cuts in terminal bonuses caused much more alarm among many policy holders than was justified, and life offices must have lost much of the reputation which they had built up gradually over the years.

I do not blame the life offices in any way for their action at the time. They maintained their reversionary bonuses and, if some terminal bonuses really were to represent a share of capital appreciation at the time of a

claim, it was absolutely right that they should be cut. The great majority of policy holders did not actually suffer, because it is only policies becoming claims which are entitled to the current rate of terminal bonus.

When they introduced terminal bonuses, the life offices expected their policy holders and others to understand more about the complexities of life assurance than proved possible.

For years, they had been stressing that, once declared, a reversionary bonus could not be withdrawn, and they had built up a reputation for not cutting reversionary bonus rates, although, of course, there was nothing to prevent them from doing so.

And then they introduced a further type of bonus which, by its very nature, could not be expected to be stable. When the bonus had to be reduced, in some cases to nil, it was understandable that some people should have become confused and felt that the life offices were letting them down.

Some life offices must be wishing that they had never introduced terminal bonuses. In some ways, a few companies may phase them out, feeling that they cause more trouble than they are worth, despite the fact that they may be operated as equitably as possible.

For anyone who wants more excitement than the solidarity of a profit sharing policy with no terminal bonus, quite a good compromise is to have a traditional policy and a unit-linked policy. Provided the latter is opened, if it is a question of taking cash rather than a death claim being paid, at least one can always choose the best moment, in the light of the published price of units.

A profit sharing policy and a regular premium unit-linked policy cannot be compared, since they are quite different. In times of rising equity prices, the latter will grow in value quite rapidly; in depressed conditions the solidarity of the former (and the fact that the life office has funds put aside for just such an eventuality) has much in its favour.

John Drummond

### Building societies

## Why so little pressure to lower the mortgage rate?



Mr. Leonard Williams, chief general manager of Nationwide.

It may not have passed your notice that building societies attracted record funds from investors during 1975 and, secondly, that interest rates have, elsewhere, been creeping down. So why is it that apparently, no one has been campaigning for a cut in the mortgage interest rate?

In the years that I have been writing about building society affairs I have often campaigned for a more equitable treatment of the 15 million or so investors with building societies, and I fully appreciate that the 7 per cent share rate (10.77 per cent gross) is the first occasion for some time that they have been allowed to enjoy an apparent advantage over borrowers, at present paying 11 per cent.

But what is intriguing is why the public and the Government, fervent champions in the past of building society borrowers, have not been putting pressure on the societies for a cut in the mortgage rate. For, despite all the assertions to the contrary, the case for a reduction deserves much more consideration than has been publicly given to it during the past two weeks, the season for the building societies' 1975 annual results.

A variety of reasons have been put forward for retaining an interest rate cut at present: not forgetting that, for the most part, mortgage rate movements reflect changes in the investment rate. Lord Hill of Abinger, National spoke of the threat to building society margins and then Leonard Williams, the chief general manager of Nationwide, talked about rates moving against the societies in the year.

Raymond Potter, chairman of the Halifax and of the Building Societies Association, spoke of interest rate changes being premature; the Halifax and West said that the view was that it was desirable to wait and see what the Budget brought; and the Building Societies Association itself spoke darkly of the unlikely prospect of ever being able to lift the mortgage rate once it had been reduced from 11 per cent.

What of these arguments against altering the rates? Pressure on margins rings a little hollow when operating margins are at 0.3 per cent as high as they have been for several years. And, frankly, I do not know how to react to the view that the movement is frightened to cut rates because

it doubts that the Government would ever let the mortgage rate fall again. That such an attitude prevails is a grotesque reflection upon both the Government and the societies, particularly if it is correct in its assumptions.

There is something in the suggestion that a change may at present be premature. The Budget is not far off and possible changes in allowances, even tax rates, could affect the societies' calculation.

Then there is the plea that a regular flow of mortgage funds is of greater importance than anything else.

It probably is, but I think most people need convincing that a small reduction in the rates would adversely affect the flow of new money into the societies.

Their competitive edge over clearing banks and national savings is at present so large. Capital invested, as opposed to income, might temporarily move out, but this the societies must expect; otherwise, they would be asking for a permanent movement rate balance in their favour.

And where is the more flexible attitude to building society interest rates that the building society movement was preaching but a few years ago? To cushion the necessity for higher rates and frequent changes—do not forget that four different mortgage rates effectively prevailed in 1973—the societies pointed out that in future they would have to be more responsive to general interest rates changes.

Well, with minimum lending rates moving between 13 per cent and 10 per cent during



Mr. Raymond Potter, chairman of the Halifax and of the Building Societies Association.

the last two years, the societies have had every opportunity to demonstrate a more flexible approach. True, the share rate came down last year, to restore societies' margins, but there is little sign of further changes in the pipeline, even though autumn, some eight months away, is seen by most commentators (within the movement as well as without) as the likely time for interest rates to harden again.

However, all these arguments overlook what seems to be a fundamental point. Does the Government, at the moment, actually care what happens to the mortgage interest rate? The cynical might suggest that there are indications that the Government supports the present interest rate structure.

To be quite blunt, the Government has more on its mind than the position of housebuyers who are showing themselves, by and large, more than able to meet the demands of an 11 per cent mortgage rate. This level after all, was fixed in September, 1973, since when the index of wages has risen by 65 per cent.

As far as building societies are concerned the Government is much more interested in the vast sums of money that they have invested with local authorities and in the gilt-edged market. At the end of December, the building societies had a grand total of £5,049m in liquid form, the lion's share of which was invested in gilts.

Given the Government's present preoccupation with a healthy capital market because of its huge borrowing requirement—£12,000m—it is easy to appreciate why it is anxious



Lord Hill of Luton, the new chairman of the Abbey National.

to see as much building society money as possible tied up in gilts and, indeed, local authorities.

Put simply, one of the key functions of our savings with building societies at present is to provide finance for homes at the cheapest possible cost has suffered some relegation.

However, one must not lose sight of the fact that this is possibly the right decision. A mere half point off the mortgage rate for 4.25m borrowers is likely to be of less value to the community as a whole than an upward-looking capital market with the prospect of further consequential interest rate falls.

It is also worth pointing out that: if a small cut were announced most pre-1973 borrowers would not pay less per month: the societies would expect them to reduce their mortgage term, just as in 1973 they extended it.

What is galling, however, is the political expediency which seems to permeate the situation. We all remember how the Government was in its defence of maintaining interest rates at lower levels two years ago. So determined was it that it interfered with market forces and forced the building societies to accept the straitjacket of an unbalanced interest rate structure.

Where is the wrath and indignation now? It is merely that there is little political mileage to be gained from a campaign to cut interest rates rather than to prevent them rising?

Margaret Sione

### Pensions

## The first duty of a fund manager

Are you a City financier? No, of course, you probably never pull off one of those multi-million pound deals which hit the headlines; but if you are a member of a pension scheme it is your money which the much-maligned "financial institutions" are investing—along with that of tens of millions of other pension scheme members, life assurance policyholders and trust holders. What do you think they ought to do with it?

The criticism of the way the money is invested takes different forms at different times. At one time the emphasis was on "social objectives". The idea has been put forward more than once, for example, that funds should be made available for house purchases in times when building societies are short of funds.

We hear less nowadays of the suggestion that investors should accept a lower return on their money in order to fulfil social needs, but there is still criticism of the failure of financial institutions to invest towards "social objectives". This is, of course, a particularly relevant question just now, when we hope the recession is at its nadir and we are looking for increasing investment in industry if we are to climb out of the economic morass.

The Government's attitude has changed since the problems of investors. At the same time, the financial institutions themselves are becoming increasingly sensitive, and making it difficult for them to play a valuable role in the country's economy by providing finance for development or expansion.

It is easy to understand their sensitivity. One of the arguments in favour of funded pension schemes is that they help to generate savings and investment to the benefit of the economy.

It was this attitude which convinced Finance for Industry, an organization which drew its funds from institutional investors and provided medium-term loans, largely to companies with bank overdrafts, and similar short-term borrowings but no immediate prospect of repaying them.

Now we have "equity capital for industry", the move currently in the news which is designed to encourage equity capital for companies which cannot raise capital from conventional sources—although they are considered sound companies with a long-term future. Normally this means that they are making big profits at present, but may be expected to return to profitability with the help of more capital and possibly management or other changes.

do not know what the chances are of deciding what companies really have a long-term future, or whether they would be unable to raise capital in the normal way if they had. Even the investment experts are not unanimous, and still less is there a decision on the future of this initiative.

What is certain from the pension funds' point of view, however, is that this sort of arrangement is quite wrong unless it is soundly based on an investment point of view, ignoring the wider social implications.

It would be generally accepted that investors have a responsibility to society to avoid investments which encourage anti-social or immoral organizations, even here, however, there is a serious difficulty of definition.

Their responsibility does not however extend to supporting unsound ventures or risking money—your money and mine—entrusted to them for safe keeping. If conditions are favourable there will be no difficulty in persuading investors to put up whatever money is required for economically desirable purposes. All that is necessary is to reach a decision on an adequate return on the investment.

The onus is on the Government to ensure that companies are not prevented from raising sufficient funds for this purpose, particularly as compared with inflation rates which control the growth of the financial industry of most pension schemes.

The truth is that institutional investors have nothing to be ashamed of in the way they have handled their money in the past, none that is, except poor public relations and a reluctance to lay claim to their own merits.

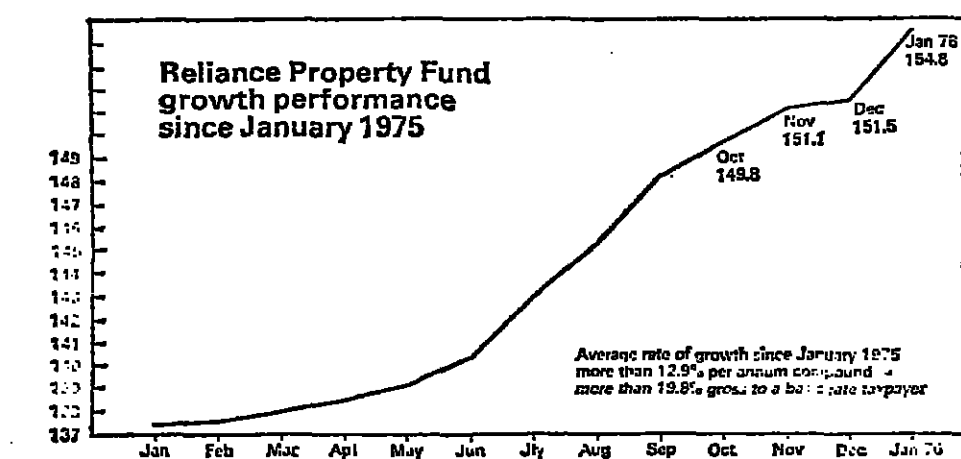
They should continue to discharge their primary responsibility to their members' pension, and not ignore it in an effort to subsidize unprofitable sections of industry for the questionable benefit of the community at large. After all, the social objectives include the provision of pensions. No advantage will derive from the failure of the pension scheme movement to fulfil this objective.

If your pension scheme does not earn enough money on investments to provide members' pensions, and need to do something to protect the pensioners against inflation, and if the employer finds he can no longer afford to foot the bill for the shortfall, you will have to draw supplementary benefits instead of your expected occupational pension, and the interests of society will have been forced to say nothing of your own.

JD

Eric Brun

## 1975- A good year for you? Investors in the Reliance Property Fund say 'Yes!'



Just look at the chart, showing the growth of the Reliance Property Fund—and see why investors in the Fund can afford to look forward to 1976 with a degree of confidence.

Since January 1975, Units in the Reliance Property Fund have shown a growth of 12.9% p.a. compound. This is equivalent to 19.8% gross to a basic rate taxpayer.

Since 1970, the Fund has grown at an average annual rate of 3.5% compound, equivalent to 13.0% gross to a basic rate taxpayer.

You can choose between two methods of investment in the Reliance Property Fund. You can invest a lump sum as a single premium, or save on a regular basis by investing a set figure each month.

**Tax Free Income on Single Premium Bonds.**

If you are not liable to higher rates of income tax or investment income surcharge, any withdrawals

you make from your bond will be completely tax free.

If you do come within these higher tax brackets, you can still withdraw up to 5% per annum of your initial investment for a period of 20 years without tax liability. The regular withdrawal option is only available on bonds of £1,000 and over.

The minimum single investment into the Fund is £100.

**Regular Monthly Investment.**

As an alternative to the single premium bond the Reliance Property Investment Plan is available and enables income tax relief to be claimed on up to one half of the monthly premium. The minimum monthly premium is £5 and the maximum age at entry is 50 next birthday.

Both single and monthly premium plans are underwritten by: Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Limited.

To: Reliance Mutual Insurance Society Ltd., Reliance House, Tunbridge Wells, Kent TN4 8BL. Please send me details of investment in the Reliance Property Fund. I am interested in investing the following amount (complete whichever is applicable).

Monthly Premium £

Single Premium £

Date of Birth

(Not available to residents in Eire)

Name

Address



RELIANCE MUTUAL

### Motor insurance

## Legal expenses cover: a useful extra

As the cost of motor insurance goes up, so more motorists are economizing by taking, say, third party fire and theft insurance instead of full comprehensive cover.

A few years ago insurers thought that as many as 70 per cent of private car policies were comprehensive. This figure has now probably dropped to 50 per cent, and the trend is likely to continue.

Nevertheless, the position is very different from that on the Continent. There, comprehensive insurance is so expensive that little is sold.

This means that motorists are even more anxious to be able to make recoveries off others in the event of an accident. After all, instead of an excess and the no-claim discount at renewal being at stake, it will be the full cost of repairs.

As a result, many motorists on the Continent, besides their third party motor insurance, cover specifically for legal expenses incurred with the car.

Gradually, legal expenses insurance is becoming known in this country. First in the field

was a contract underwritten at Lloyd's. After that, a specialist legal expenses insurance company was set up, jointly owned by the Phoenix and a major legal expenses insurance company on the Continent.

For a start, depending on the wording of the policy chosen, this type of insurance can help one to pursue claims where one's own car is damaged by another motorist who appears to have been negligent.

To make a recovery in this way can be useful not only for motorists who have third party policies, and thus are not covered for accidental damage claims, but also for anyone with a large excess in a comprehensive policy.

To be able to recover the amount of the excess from the other motorist after an accident can be very satisfactory, to say nothing of the fact that, if one's own insurers settle the rest of the repair cost under the knock-for-knock agreement, the no-claim discount at renewal is likely to suffer in less such a recovery can be made. This represents "proof" that, but for the "knock-for-knock" agreement, one's own insurers

would have been able to make a full recovery from the other side.

It is not only in connexion with repair costs that bargaining power in the form of legal expenses insurance can be useful. You can also claim against the other motorist for the loss of use of your own car if it is off the road for repair after the accident, involving the hire of a substitute car and so on.

The legal expenses insurers also point out that they can help one to pursue claims against manufacturers, suppliers, repairers or servicers of one's car for unsatisfactory work and its consequences.

Usually a motor policy gives restricted cover for legal expenses—and this may be restricted to those cases which may produce a claim from a third party. Often, the cover for defending a manslaughter charge or a charge for causing death by dangerous driving is limited to £1,000—and may be available only to drivers over the age of 21.

Richly or wrongly, from the public interest point of view, quite wide-ranging cover is

hammered the hammer and the other drank his tea in the wilderness.

Yes, all these shall be worshippers of Mammon each after his own fashion.

And every man shall be for himself, and he that preacheth cooperation shall be reviled; their own shall be his, and a laughing-stock of scorpions.

Moreover, they also that dwell in the tents of Nader shall be accursed; rise up against them, my people, and heed not their testimonies. For if thou hearkenest unto the testimonies of these heathen ones, the temple of Mammon shall be overthrown.

And no work shall there be for him that hammereth the hammer, and he that buildeth the high-fidelity microwave freezer cabinets of gopher-wood, and he that drinketh his tea in the wilderness. But Mammon is great and he shall overcome the heathen, for apathy shall be his watchword.

And pride and greed shall flourish over the face of all the earth, like as the almond-trees of paradise.

From even such a short selection of these writings, it is clear that we are in the presence of not only a moving and sensitive account of the problems facing this dead civilization at the time of its zenith, but also a literary work of considerable magnitude.

As Professor Midas Doppelganger himself has remarked, it seems extraordinary that so sophisticated a civilization should ever have decayed at all.

Francis Kinsman

سكاف الامال



EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Market hovers • Enter an from Bridon

Stock markets remained a little hazy until yesterday, when the long tap-stock confirmed the move. The market was still moving in a leading way, but the general view was that the market was still a little hazy for a while.

Mr John... the longer end caught slightly off balance as the buyers came in, and a sharp rise in equities, as a modest increase in turnover also caught some people on the wrong foot.

## Aspects in the drug companies

development of the volume of investment would have had to be stepped up, and the problem has been compounded to a dangerous degree by the impact of inflation. In the laboratory industry is at its most labour intensive and there is no certain way of stepping up productivity to offset rising labour costs.

## Stock markets

## Just off 400 on MLR cut and steel peace

Now that the steel industry is off the back and there are further signs of a slowing rate of inflation, all sections of the London stock market went into action yesterday.

By noon the FT Index had advanced the best part of 10 points and at the close stood 103.3 better, at 399.2. Many dealers, though, felt that this calculation flattered what they described as a good, but not outstanding session.

After neglecting the sector for months, institutions were buying shares of some building industry shares.

Even so a lot of ground lost over the account was made up and the decline over the two-week period was reduced to just 1.8.

An added boost to sentiment was the quarter-point cut in the Minimum Lending Rate which was particularly good for Government and utility shares.

The approaching demise of the long tap stock (Treasury 13 per cent, 1990) was seen by the market soon after midday.

When the announcement came, the long end took off strongly and with some quarters caught out by the relative calmness of the market earlier in the week, prices were chased higher as buyers struggled for stock.

Dealing remained hectic until the very end of the trading session, when gains at the longer end were ranging beyond the £1 range.

The shorter end was also busy, although the price for MLR was fairly mixed.

Wilkinson Match shares have drifted from 150p to 146p since the interim figures little more than a fortnight ago.

Other leaders to go strongly ahead, with some new demand, were JCI 361p and Unilever 436p, both better by 6p, and Glaxo 387p, Courtaulds 161p and British American Tobacco 355p, all of which ended the session 5p to the good.

It was left to Fisons to provide the firmest spot by adding 8p to 388p.

In electricals, EMI closed 10p better, to 243p on the reported closing of a United

High Street retailers are still under some pressure.

Nevertheless, Marks & Spencer 2p up 105p, Gosh "A" 3p to 215p and Sainsbury 3p to 129p all joined in the general market advance.

Cheaper money indicated by the MLR cut gave a lift to the property pitch where Land Securities gained 4p to 167p, Berkeley Hambro the same amount to 130p, Samuel 3p to 41p and M&P 2p to 50p.

The banks had a solid day with Midland 10p and Lloyds 270p adding 8p apiece and Barclays 340p and National Westminster 285p, gaining 7p.

Slater Walker were upset by news of a Haw-Par writ and lost 2p to 24p after initially going to 27p.

The feeling on banking shares is that the prospect of the rights issues with the coming results is not as strong as it was a few weeks ago.

A £2.7m cash call from F. H. Lloyd had the shares a shade off at 74p and the terms from Lloyds Photographic boosted Western Pharmaceutical 10p to 67p.

Gold shares gave up even more of their earlier strength. Equity turnover on January 22 was £99.12m (16,794 bargains).

According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday were: JCI, Western Pharmaceutical, RTZ, Barclay Bank, Distillers, Shell, Trafalgar House, Tate & Lyle, Imperial Group, Boots, Burnall Oil, Hanson Trust, Courtaulds, Rank "A", Marks & Spencer, Lonsdale Dunlop and BOC International.

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. \* Cents a share.

Company (and par value) Dividend Year ago Pay date Year's total Prev year

Brooklands (10p) Int 0.17 0.7 29/2 1.4

Burt Boulton (11p) Int 2.5 3.4 26/4 3.4 3.4

Grand Metropolitan (50p) Fin 2.05 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Hawesley (25c) Fin 4 4 26/4 3.4 3.4

F. H. Lloyd (25p) Fin 2.89 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Member & Garton (50p) Fin 4.52 4.2 26/4 3.4 3.4

RFD (10p) Int 0.35 0.30 26/4 3.4 3.4

Oliver Platt (50p) Nil 5.02 Nil 3.4 3.4

## Latest dividends

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. \* Cents a share.

Company (and par value) Dividend Year ago Pay date Year's total Prev year

Brooklands (10p) Int 0.17 0.7 29/2 1.4

Burt Boulton (11p) Int 2.5 3.4 26/4 3.4 3.4

Grand Metropolitan (50p) Fin 2.05 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Hawesley (25c) Fin 4 4 26/4 3.4 3.4

F. H. Lloyd (25p) Fin 2.89 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Member & Garton (50p) Fin 4.52 4.2 26/4 3.4 3.4

RFD (10p) Int 0.35 0.30 26/4 3.4 3.4

Oliver Platt (50p) Nil 5.02 Nil 3.4 3.4

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. \* Cents a share.

Company (and par value) Dividend Year ago Pay date Year's total Prev year

Brooklands (10p) Int 0.17 0.7 29/2 1.4

Burt Boulton (11p) Int 2.5 3.4 26/4 3.4 3.4

Grand Metropolitan (50p) Fin 2.05 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Hawesley (25c) Fin 4 4 26/4 3.4 3.4

F. H. Lloyd (25p) Fin 2.89 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Member & Garton (50p) Fin 4.52 4.2 26/4 3.4 3.4

RFD (10p) Int 0.35 0.30 26/4 3.4 3.4

Oliver Platt (50p) Nil 5.02 Nil 3.4 3.4

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54. \* Cents a share.

Company (and par value) Dividend Year ago Pay date Year's total Prev year

Brooklands (10p) Int 0.17 0.7 29/2 1.4

Burt Boulton (11p) Int 2.5 3.4 26/4 3.4 3.4

Grand Metropolitan (50p) Fin 2.05 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Hawesley (25c) Fin 4 4 26/4 3.4 3.4

F. H. Lloyd (25p) Fin 2.89 2.7 26/4 3.4 3.4

Member & Garton (50p) Fin 4.52 4.2 26/4 3.4 3.4

RFD (10p) Int 0.35 0.30 26/4 3.4 3.4

Oliver Platt (50p) Nil 5.02 Nil 3.4 3.4

## Disputes, fire and Rand check Manbre

By Ashley Druker

Though it finished at the lower end of market expectations, of between £7m and some £8.5m, sugar refiner Manbre & Co. did not seem to be in a bad way.

The group had to cope with several obstacles. First, results from the starch side in the United Kingdom were much below the level envisaged because industrial sugar prices

two months' production. Second, manufacturing from its specialty starch plant was disrupted by fire, and the final claim for losses remains to be settled.

Third, the Rand devaluation meant that in spite of a 10 per cent rise in the price of sugar, the group's African products profits fell a bit in sterling terms.

Earnings a stock unit were, basic, 12.7 against 12p, and fully diluted, up from 11.2p to 13p. The total dividend, as forecast, rises from 8.42p to 9.47p gross.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£1m timber loss provision puts Burt Boulton in red

Timber was to blame for the way Burt Boulton Holdings Ltd. ended the red in the half-year.

On a turnover down from £17.4m to £16.35m, trading profits plunged from £1.56m to £881,000. After a special provision of £1m, pre-tax losses were £1.06m, against a profit of £653,000.

The provision is against losses expected to arise from a re-shaping and retrenchment of softwood activities.

The interim payment duty goes down from £2.2p to £1.7p gross. Thomas Robson (Westminster), holding over 90 per cent of the equity, has made waivers amounting to £34,000.

Other activities (manufacture and sale of road materials) are chiefly seasonal, contribute to profit in the summer months, and operate successfully.

Mr G. H. Hicks, chairman, adds that the firm's policy should ensure that the group will have no further loss to bear in the second half year.

The benefit from the new timber policy will become apparent from April 1. The company has adequate resources, he says, and the action taken will enable earnings to be restored to a level where profitability can best be achieved.

Tremlett reshuffle

Now that Tremlett's reconstruction programme is complete, Mr Jeffrey Pike has decided to relinquish his post as managing director of Tremlett Holdings. He will spend more time on other business interests.

Mr Pike is resigning from the boards of the main company, its subsidiaries and associates, but will continue to act in a consultative capacity.

Mr Douglas Tremlett, previously the joint managing director, is the new group managing director, and Mr Donald Saunders, deputy chairman of Drymont Securities, will join the board as a non-executive director.

Ford (Canada) \$50m offering

The offering in the Eurobond market of \$50m (Can) by Ford Motor Credit of Canada, 94 per cent guaranteed notes due February 1, 1983, at 99.50 per cent, and accrued interest from February 1, 1976, was announced yesterday.

Goldman Sachs International Corporation, Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft and Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) are joint managers of the underwriting group that will offer the notes abroad.

The company is a subsidiary of Ford Motor Credit, Dearborn, Michigan, which in turn is wholly-owned by Ford Motor.

John Michael deficit soars to £250,000

Fashion trendsetter, John Michael (Seville Row), will have to tighten his belt. For the second year running the group has lost money. This time the deficit soared to £250,000, against £70,000. The latest set of figures cover the year to last January 25.

The company, headed by Mr

## £10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.

Electronic Rentals has already announced a 46 per cent increase to 2.66p gross in its total pre-tax profit for the current year. It adds that in the year to March 31, 1977, it intends to pay an interim dividend of 1.44p gross, a 70 per cent rise on this year's interim payment. Both have been approved by the Treasury.

The board reports a promising start to this year and it remains confident.

£10m next year from Elec Rental

In documents sent to shareholders dealing with the £23m acquisition by Visionaire of certain television rental assets of Lloyds Renteries, a subsidiary of Philips parent company Electronic Rentals forecasts pre-tax profits of £10m for the year to March 31, 1977.

The group also predicts earnings before tax of £8m for the year to March 31, 1977.

These figures would compare with actual pre-tax profits of £6.5m for the year to March 31, 1975.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Hamersley earnings end the year 14 pc better

By Desmond Quigley

Hamersley Holdings, the Australian iron ore producer and the first of the Rio Tinto Zinc offshoots to produce its annual figures, boosted net earnings (adjusted for exchange variations on loan repayments) by 53 per cent to \$26.6m (about \$16.25m) for the year to December 31.

Group net earnings, including exchange gains or provisions against losses, however, showed a rise of only 13.8 per cent to \$26.7m, with the final quarter nearly halved at \$4.38m compared with the same period in 1974. Although interest payments were slightly down for the full year by \$19m, there was a rise in the final quarter, reflecting higher year-end borrowings.

The decline in third-quarter earnings was sharply accentuated in the final three months when they fell by over 1m wet tonnes to 7.5m wet tonnes, although the first-half improvement managed to hold the overall annual decline to a mere 302,000 tonnes at 22.5m tonnes. Net sales revenue for the year rose from \$217m to \$235m.

The company, in which RIZ has a net 44 per cent holding, reports that unit costs per tonne produced rose by 27 per cent. The final dividend is being held at 4c a share to make a total of 8c for the year, against 7c.

## Mobil Oil down 22 pc after late rally of 40 pc

In spite of a rise of 40 per cent to \$202.1m in net profits for the final quarter of 1975, Mobil Oil finished the year with a drop of 22 per cent to \$147.5m. Sales for the quarter increased from \$5.52m to \$5.79m, giving an improvement for the full year from \$20.49m to \$22.7m.

Mr Kenneth Warner, Jr, the chairman, says that the lower profit for the year reflects a 40 per cent fall in United States petroleum earnings; crude oil and natural gas production and product sales also fell.

Foreign petroleum earnings for the year dipped 21 per cent, reflecting sharply lower stock prices.

At the half-way stage profits from the marketing, transportation, manufacturing complex were below break-even but improved during the second half. But they are still below an economically attractive level, he added.

A similar pattern of trading is reported by Standard Oil (Indiana). Profits for the year went down from \$98.1m to \$78.7m, though the final quarter improved from \$16.7m to \$17.8m. Sales for the year were \$11.20m compared with \$10.20m, and the final quarter produced \$2.90m, against \$2.80m.

## Venezuela, Angola events hit Texaco

Including a reduction of \$81.3m to \$221.9m in fourth quarter net profits, Texaco Inc's worldwide profit in the calendar year 1975 dived from \$1.544.7m to \$830.5m. The \$81m setback arose from the loss through nationalisation of its properties in Venezuela and provision for possible losses in Angola.

Net profits for all earlier periods have been adjusted to reflect the company's policy of charging extraordinary expenditures to expense account as incurred.—AP-DJ.

## Saint Piran again omits interim dividend

The bad news is that Saint Piran, in tin mining and property, has again passed the interim dividend; and that pre-tax profits dived 45 per cent to \$52.0m in the first six months to last September 30. Group turnover rose by £1m to £4.1m, though the previous set of figures excluded the proportion not attributable to the group.

The good news is that the board expects satisfactory profits in the second half year and anticipates paying a final dividend. It says the third quarter results are encouraging and points to excellent output from its Cornish tin mines and better output from Malaysia.

## Bank Base Rates

Bank	Base Rate
Barclays Bank	10 1/2%
First London Secs	10 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co.	10 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	10 1/2%
Midland Bank	10 1/2%
Nat Westminster	10 1/2%
Rossminster Acc's	10 1/2%
Shenley Trust	12 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	10 1/2%

\* 7-day deposits on sums of £10,000 and under, 6 1/2% on £25,000, 7 1/2% on £50,000, 7 1/2%.

## Commodities

## COPPER

The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## SILVER

Silver was very steady. Bullion market (including silver) was down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## ZINC

The zinc market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## LEAD

Lead was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## NICKEL

Nickel was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## COBALT

Cobalt was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## MANGANESE

Manganese was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## IRON

Iron was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## STEEL

Steel was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## ALUMINUM

Aluminum was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## TITANIUM

Titanium was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## NIOBIUM

Niobium was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## MOLYBDENUM

Molybdenum was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## COPPER

Copper was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## SILVER

Silver was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## ZINC

Zinc was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## LEAD

Lead was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## NICKEL

Nickel was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## COBALT

Cobalt was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢. The market was under further pressure from commission house liquidation and three months' contracts were down to 100¢.

## Foreign Exchange

## The dollar yesterday lost moderate ground on foreign exchanges

which traded quietly ahead of the weekend. Reports of a sharp fall in US money supply and the decision by Citibank to hold its prime rate at 6 1/2 per cent sparked off a modest retreat by the dollar against principal currencies.

The pound, however, failed to reap any benefit, closing at its overnight level of \$2.0235, a loss of five points on the day. It had briefly moved up to \$2.0260 during the afternoon following a further report only cent cut in M.L.R. Dealers quoted only on a small activity in sterling ahead of any possible developments in the lira crisis over the weekend.

The franc, however, was the effective devaluation rate remained unchanged at 50.1 per cent. French francs gained ground against the dollar helped by details of devaluation and finished at 4.4690 on 4.4720.

Gold gained \$2 an ounce to \$128.25.

## Spot Position of Sterling

trust. New York City's  
fell from \$71m (£35.5m)  
\$63m last year. Fourth  
net income went  
from \$21.5m to \$12m.  
board says that earnings  
seriously mt by the \$11m  
vision for possible loan  
This compares with \$68m  
year before. Net  
during the year came to  
against \$61m in 1974.

The bank's total assets  
slightly during the year  
\$20.200m to \$20.600m. De



## Strong end to account

-§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

## THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 22.01.76 (base date June 2, 1946) ending close June 2, 1976:

	Index No.	Div. Yield	Earnings Per Share	Index No.
	Latest	%	%	Previous
The Times Industrial Share Index	782.64	8.35	74.85	105.78
All-Share	849.12	7.99	80.00	110.26
Family Corp.	1,077.37	8.47	86.47	120.94
Capital Goods	522.68	8.93	56.77	77.04
Consumer Goods	128.51	8.55	10.25	14.63
Share Stocks	138.90	8.07	6.22	123.92
Largest Financial shares	354.30	8.64	—	139.85
Financial and Industrial shares	372.61	8.38	—	149.09
Commodities	241.75	4.08	9.22	29.63
Gold Mining shares	628.16	7.41	33.48	414.20
Industrial securities Stocks	61.58	7.45	—	81.61
Industrial	64.35	7.44	—	84.28
Non War Loans	39.2	12.15	—	25

\* record of the Times Industrial Share Index is given below:

	Index	Low
All-time	124.07 (1927)	68.32 (1925-26)
1976	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1975	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1974	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1973	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1972	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1971	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1970	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1969	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1968	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1967	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1966	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1965	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1964	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1963	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1962	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1961	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1960	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1959	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1958	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1957	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1956	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1955	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1954	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1953	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1952	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1951	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1950	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1949	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1948	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1947	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1946	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1945	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1944	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1943	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1942	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1941	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1940	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1939	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1938	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)
1937	127.24 (1940-75)	68.32 (1925-26)



**Holidays and Hotels  
in Great Britain & Ireland**

**Scotland**

**COLONSAY HOTEL**  
ONLY 2½ HOURS BY BOAT  
FROM OBEAN

Cool Gloom climate; good fish-  
treat and sea fishing; fine  
coasts and beaches; typical  
Scottish scenery from all parts;  
sports; good golf; excellent  
hotels and amusements including  
S.A.E. to the Manxover.

**ISLE OF COLONSAY, ARROYL**  
**TEL. COLONSAY 516**

**Scotland**

**Enjoy the Fabulous  
Beauty of Perth**

Self-catering flats for  
vacation and long stays.  
Wine, whisky, beer,  
cigars, cigarettes,  
ice cream, fruit,  
luncheon, packed  
dinner and morning  
tea. Golf, hand  
walking, riding,  
swimming, etc.

**SPRINGBANK**  
Perth, Scotland  
Tel. Dundee 80

**PERTHSHIRE**

Scenic market self-catering chalets in wooded surroundings near town centre.  
Three bedrooms, fully equipped for 2-6 persons, with TV.  
£39-570 per week per chalet.

**Alamout Chalet Park**

Bainbridge, Perthshire.  
Telephone  
Bainbridge 5668 or 2300

[illegible][illegible]

## Peak Distr

**Could you accommodate our Holiday ma**

By advertising your hotel or accommodation this Holiday Feature you will be reaching 14 Times readers, many of whom are planning holiday now.

*It appears every Saturday for the next 15 weeks*

For full details of our series discount scheme phone now on 01-837 3311 01-272 9381 or our Manchester office 061-837 1234



*Buy me...*

## Your house can sell its

The trick is finding people interested in your kind of property. And that's where The Times can help you.

The Times runs a daily classified property page, with properties ranging from burgles to country houses.

So if you're selling, give us a ring on 01-837 3311 (or Manchester 061-834 1234) and let your house do the work.



**THE TIMES**



## East Anglia

**THE LINKS  
COUNTRY PARK HOTEL  
WEST RUNTON, NORFOLK**

Large spacious 2-storey house built 1900, situated in 3 acres of ground with lawns and woodland. Apple picking space, 2 mins. walk from sandy beach, dunes, cliffs. 2 well known fishing centre, within 5 mins. of the station and lovely coastal country. See also page 10.

For brochure and reservations :  
**Tel. West Runton 691**

---

**ESSEX—  
WEST MERSEA  
NR. COLCHESTER**

Large spacious 2-storey house built 1900, situated in 3 acres of ground with lawns and woodland. Apple picking space, 2 mins. walk from sandy beach, dunes, cliffs. 2 well known fishing centre, within 5 mins. of the station and lovely coastal country. See also page 10.

---

**Wales**

---

**NORTH WALES**  
A warm welcome to all at the  
**Bryn Morfydd House**

designed swimming pool  
with 1000 sq. ft. of  
terrace. Well furnished.  
Private water supply from  
mountain. 1000 sq. ft. of  
lawn, washing machine, spin  
dryer, refrigerator, range.  
Furnishings complete. \$1500.  
Furnishings complete. \$1500.  
Nov. Dec. Jan. Feb.  
\$700; May \$200; June,  
\$200; July, \$200; Aug.,  
\$200; Sept., \$200; Oct.,  
\$200. All payments: 2 Fair-  
ham High St., S.W.C.

**MORVILLE** 6-bdrn caravan  
to lrt. Woodland area. Clubhouse, 4

**Wales**

**ST. NON'S HOTEL**  
ST. DAVIDS,  
Pembrokeshire, Dyfed

Family-owned, excellent  
food, good, healthy atmos-  
phere, Central heating, double  
beds. All rooms with private  
bathrooms.

**WINTER AND SPRING weeks**  
the Pembrokeshire National  
Football League play at home.  
Interesting and varied menu  
at £20 per week inclusive of  
all taxes. Apply: Mrs. J. H.  
Dunneigh Hotel, St. David's.

**A. M. Sirling, M.R.C.I.**  
Phone St. David's 339

**ANDRUSO** Central, select holiday  
flats and bungalows. Also  
dressed and undressed. Brochure.  
Belmont Holiday Flats, 17th  
Square, Lansing.

**EAR CARDIGAN.** Small secluded  
farmhouse, Mod.  
Screen, sixty ft.  
October. 20-23  
200-225

**N. Wakes.** 300 houses, ca  
Lin 15p. Shaw, Bryn  
Pwll.

**Boat Hire and  
Cruising**

**TOWNHOMES.** 8-room house for 12 in 350' central tract. Own garage. Call 232-5660. n.w. (106267) \$340,000.

**RECON BEACONS.** Modernized flamboyous. Super position. Since 64. Brecon 4352.

**BRECKENSWYN, BRECKENSHIRE.** A superbly equipped bungalow in glorious parkland. Shores of Breckenswyn, Llanvynny Wells (267).

**WINTER TUNION, HOLIDAYS** with a fine large super "MAIN" floor and independent 2nd floor. 60 luxury heated bedrooms. Booking opened 3/1/85. See Mr. S. J. Jones, 10000 Nevada, Nevada. Based in Wellington. 0260800.

**MAIDMOOTS Dept. Ltd.**  
Very Very Shapton.  
Shapton, Devon  
Tel.: 01-508 073 073  
Open Saturdays and Sundays

**COME BOATING**

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]



